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INTERNATIONAL

Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

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PARIS, SATURDAY-SUNDAY, APRIL 4-5, 1981

Established 1887



GENSCHER AT KREMLIN — West Germany's foreign minister, Hans-Dietrich Genscher, left, met with Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko, right, and Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko on Friday. He said afterward that not entering in Poland was the best way to help that country.

High Readiness Of Soviet Troops Near Poland Seen

WASHINGTON — Reflecting heightened concern about Poland, the Reagan administration said Friday that Soviet military activities around Poland have reached "unusual levels" of readiness, with Soviet troops now capable of moving very quickly into Poland.

And Moscow, amid signs that it is losing confidence in the ability of the government in Warsaw to contain the crisis, called on Polish Communists for vigilance. Pravda, the Soviet party newspaper, used language reminiscent of that used in the days preceding the Soviet invasion of Czechoslovakia in 1968.

In their comments Friday, the White House and the State Department stressed that there is no evidence to indicate that the Russians have actually decided to move into Poland.

"Our view concerning the consequences of Soviet intervention has not changed," said State Department spokesman William J. Dyess. "Such an unjustified action would have the gravest consequences for East-West relations."

Mr. Dyess said, "Soviet military activities around Poland continue at unusual levels despite the fact that tensions within Poland have been reduced. We are obviously concerned at this level of military activity and we are watching the situation closely."

"We are also concerned with tendentious and distorted Soviet press commentary, which appears to be aimed at providing justification for possible Soviet action," Mr. Dyess continued.

power was still going on despite the cancellation of a general strike set for last Tuesday.

Pravda urged greater "unity and cohesion" in the party. The paper also accused "revisionist circles" in the West of trying to stir up trouble in Poland and mentioned what it described as links between West Germany and the dissident group KOR, the Committee for Social-Defense, which it said had taken control of Solidarity's information and propaganda work.

The criticism of West Germany was highly unusual in that it came on the second day of an official visit by Bonn Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher. Mr. Genscher met Friday morning with Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko, and in the afternoon with Soviet leader Leonid I. Brezhnev.

Mr. Genscher said in a luncheon speech that "a policy of strict non-interference in Poland by all the countries that signed the 1975 Helsinki accords — including the Soviet Union — along with efforts to improve East-West relations would be the best way to help Poland overcome its difficult problems."

In Poland, senior Communist leaders, who have been ordered to meet with rank-and-file party members across the country, attempted to play down divisions in party leadership while emphasizing the gravity of the Polish crisis.

Poliburo member Stefan Olszowski, whose resignation bid was turned down by the Central Committee last weekend, conceded that there had been attempts at the meeting "to bring about a split in the leadership" and set party organizations against the party leaders.



Vice President Bush, accompanied by a Secret Service agent, gives a thumbs-up sign after visiting with President Reagan.

Reagan, in 'Setback,' Has Developed Fever

WASHINGTON — President Reagan's temperature rose to 102 degrees Fahrenheit Friday, a "setback" in his otherwise "remarkable" recovery, the surgeon who operated on the president's bullet-pierced lung said.

Dr. Benjamin Aaron, associate professor of surgery at George Washington University Hospital, said Friday afternoon: "We obviously would have liked to see his temperature go through this low and flat."

"I suppose there is a potential for pneumonia, but pneumonia at this stage I would think would be very unlikely," he said.

Despite the fever, which developed Friday morning, Dr. Aaron said he believes Mr. Reagan could be back in the White House next week.

He said doctors did not know what caused the fever, but that it could be something as simple as being in a hot room. "I would say this is probably a normal sequel to having an injury to a lung."

The injury and indicates that there must be sections of the lung that are not fully expanded.

Asked if it were dangerous for Mr. Reagan's temperature to be so high, Dr. Aaron said: "I don't really know. It is indicative that part of the lung is indeed not functioning as well as it might, which has been the case most of this week."

The FBI said meanwhile that the president was probably hit by a special sort of explosive bullet. Mr. Reagan, an aide and two law enforcement officers were wounded Monday in Washington in an assassination attempt.

A morning White House medical bulletin said that Mr. Reagan "continues to recover from his injury in a satisfactory manner."

The bulletin, based on information provided by Dr. Dennis S. O'Leary of George Washington University Hospital, also noted the

Lebanon Reels As Civil Strife, Deaths Mount

BEIRUT — Artillery and mortar fire pounded the eastern city of Zahle Friday in the third day of fighting between Syrian peacekeeping forces and rightist Christian militias.

President Elias Sarkis met in emergency session with his Cabinet to discuss the bloodiest conflict in Lebanon since the 1975-76 civil war. Public Works Minister Elias Hrawi, a special Lebanese envoy to Damascus, warned of a "war of extermination."

Police and militia sources reported that at least 82 persons had been killed and 264 wounded in the fighting in Beirut and Zahle, 33 miles to the east.

Friday night, the state-controlled Lebanese television reported that a tentative cease-fire was in effect in Zahle as a result of talks Friday in Damascus by Mr. Hrawi, who later returned to Beirut. The report said that contacts were under way to stabilize the truce, which apparently was not yet final.

Syria Meeting — Mr. Hrawi had met in Damascus with Syrian President Hafez al-Assad, and he reported the results of those talks to Mr. Sarkis and the Cabinet.

Lebanon television reported that artillery had fallen silent in Zahle but that the situation remained tense. A statement by Premier Chafik Wazzan said the government would be taking all necessary measures to bring the situation back to normal.

Lebanese government sources said Zahle had been under heavy artillery attack by the all-Syrian Arab Deterrent Force (ADF), stationed in Lebanon since the civil war.

and spokesman William J. Dyess said the United States was involved in diplomatic efforts to end the fighting.

In Tel Aviv, Israel strongly denounced the Syrian and Palestinian bombardment of civilian Christian populations in Lebanon but indicated it would not intervene at this time. (Details, Page 5.)

A spokesman for the rightist Phalangist Christian militia said the Syrian troops Friday were "pursuing heavy artillery and rocket shells everywhere in Zahle" after clashes with the Syrians there had momentarily died down.

Before his Damascus talks, Mr. Hrawi was quoted as saying, "If the situation continues as it is and things remain as they are, there will be a war of extermination."

Home Destroyed — Mr. Hrawi's home in Zahle reportedly was destroyed in the current conflict. Syrian troops and artillery surrounded the city.

In Damascus, the state-run Al Thawra newspaper blamed the Phalangists for the fighting in Zahle and Beirut and said the peacekeeping forces "will not be silent and are determined to hit back in force to safeguard Lebanon's security."

The newspaper said the Phalangists were "nothing but mimic agents who move on the orders from Washington and Tel Aviv."

Yugoslavia Counters Provincial Rioting

From Agency Dispatches — GRADE — Yugoslavia's leaders have met in emergency session to deal with the trouble in Kosovo, where nationalist demonstrations broken out, the news agency reported Friday.

The demonstrators are said to have chanted slogans demanding the unification of Kosovo with neighboring Albania, which considers itself the only true Communist country in the world. Yugoslav officials said they are determined to prevent this since it would amount to the first step in dismembering this multinational state.

Under the emergency measures, a curfew has been imposed from 8 p.m. all public gatherings have been banned, and movement into and out of the province has been restricted. Several foreign correspondents have been ordered to leave after being confined Thursday to their hotel and prevented from telephoning.

Pristina was reported quiet but tense Friday as most people kept off the streets which were patrolled by army and police. But officials fear fresh disturbances Saturday during the funeral of the two demonstrators.

The unrest began among students at the University of Pristina last month but came to a head only this week. Other groups have joined in, including miners from nearby collieries.

Yugoslav officials said it was impossible to say whether the unrest was being stirred up from neighboring Albania, which, in public, has shown great restraint in reporting the clashes.

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Turk Diplomat Shot in Denmark

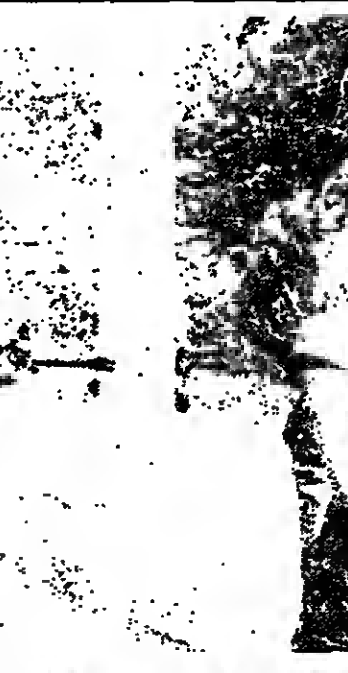
COPENHAGEN — Armenian terrorists claimed responsibility Friday for the late-night shooting of a Turkish diplomat. It was the first such attack against a diplomat in modern Danish history.

Cavit Demir, the embassy's labor commander, was shot with a handgun six times in the stomach, mouth, arm and chest as he waited for the elevator in his apartment building, said Ugurtan Akinci, a counselor at the Turkish Embassy. Radio Denmark said the 43-year-old Mr. Demir was in critical condition, but Mr. Akinci said, "I don't think he's [hurt] too bad."

A telephone caller identifying himself as a spokesman for the Justice Commandos of the Armenian Genocide told The Associated Press office in Beirut that his organization was responsible for the attack.



END OF COUP — Thai Army rebel, Col. Prachak Sawangchit, reportedly one of the plotters of the two-day-old coup attempt, is marched off at gunpoint after forces loyal to Premier Prem Tinsulanond moved in to regain control of Bangkok Friday. Details, Page 2.



END OF COUP — Thai Army rebel, Col. Prachak Sawangchit, reportedly one of the plotters of the two-day-old coup attempt, is marched off at gunpoint after forces loyal to Premier Prem Tinsulanond moved in to regain control of Bangkok Friday. Details, Page 2.

U.S. Reportedly to Expand Arms Package for Saudis

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration is reported to have tentatively decided to enlarge its program of new arms sales to Saudi Arabia by including five highly advanced surveillance planes and seven KC-135 aerial tankers.

In addition, officials and congressional sources said Thursday the administration was prepared to keep the four U.S. Air Force A-7B Corsair fighters and Control System (AWACS) planes currently on duty in Saudi Arabia in that country until the five AWACS that are to be sold to the Saudis can be delivered in 1985.

This tentative decision was taken, officials said, at a National Security Council meeting Wednesday that was chaired by Vice President Bush, in the absence of President Reagan. Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. was asked to discuss the package with Saudi Arabia during his stopover in Riyadh on a 10-day trip to the Middle East and Europe that began Friday.

Officials said that Mr. Reagan was informed of the NSC discussions but it was not believed that he had formally approved or any decision.

The administration last month announced that it planned to sell Saudi Arabia fuselage fuel tanks and advanced air-to-air Sidewinder missiles for the 62 F-15 fighters already ordered from the United States.

At that time, the administration said that it had agreed in principle to supply some kind of surveillance and aerial refueling planes. But at a briefing for reporters on March 6, officials said decisions on

dad government. Mr. Haig has said he believes Iraq is moving away from its close association with the Soviet Union.

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Compromise Plan Hailed at Madrid Talks

By James M. Markham — MADRID — An ambitious, 30-page compromise document drafted by eight neutral European states Friday received a cautious welcome from the United States and the Soviet Union at the stalled Madrid conference on detente and human rights.

With the 35-nation East-West gathering already a month beyond its initial deadline for finishing, Max M. Kampelman, the chief U.S. delegate, called the neutral document "probably the last hope for reaching a comprehensive agreement" that would move forward the 1975 Helsinki accords under review here.

French proposal, saying that Russia was willing to extend the territory covered by notification measures all the way to the Ural Mountains. The Helsinki accords provide for nonmandatory notification of maneuvers in a belt that reaches only 150 miles into the Soviet Union.

The Soviet Union is extremely eager to see the Madrid meeting followed by a disarmament conference that would give the impression that, in spite of the chilly condition of East-West relations, both sides are still talking.

Approaching the neutral paper, which tilts toward Western positions on a number of questions, neither the Soviet Union nor the NATO caucus wants to be put in the position of rejecting it. Leonid

D. Ilychev, a deputy foreign minister and head of the Soviet delegation, declared Friday that he was ready to "stay forever" to discuss it.

"We are very pleased," said Ambassador Franz Ciska, head of the Austrian delegation and one of the authors of the document. "It has been accepted as a basis for discussion. I don't want to be overly optimistic. I am not a dreamer. But I think there is a chance [for agreement]."

The officials said that no announcement would be made until after Mr. Haig returns from the Middle East and Congress has been consulted on the package.

The AWACS aircraft are considered to be the most sophisticated planes of this type in the world. They have not been sold until now to any foreign entity, except to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, although there were plans to sell them to Iran before the shah fell.

He told the Bundestag that he had announced in the Netherlands that next fall Bonn would seek a cut in its net share of the EEC budget similar to one granted to Britain last May. Bonn's share this year amounts to \$1.5 billion, and it is to rise next year to roughly \$2.3 billion.

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INSIDE

Swiss to Vote on Residency Laws

The Swiss will vote Sunday on a constitutional amendment that would improve the residency status of foreign laborers. Page 2.

U.S. Wholesale Prices Up Again

Inflation at the wholesale level in the United States rose 1.3 percent in March — equivalent to 16.2 percent annually — but unemployment remained steady at 7.5 percent. Page 17.

WEEKEND

Finding (and Keeping) an Au Pair

Finding an au pair girl to help with the children is not too difficult in Europe, but finding (and keeping) the right au pair girl is something else again. For some do's and don'ts, turn to page 13W.

MONDAY

Shanghai's Western Connections

Nowhere is the break between the old China and the new more palpable than in Shanghai, because nowhere are there more graphic reminders of the old. Monday's Trib will have a report.

INTERNATIONAL FASHION

A special five-page supplement, with features by Art Buchwald and a host of figures from the world of fashion. Pages 7S-12S.



# Duarte Defends List Of Salvador 'Traitors'

**From Agency Dispatches**  
**SAN SALVADOR** — President Jose Napoleon Duarte has defended publication by the Salvadoran Army of a list of 138 "traitors to their country." The list has been denounced by the Roman Catholic Church and peasant leaders as a "hit list" marking the 138 for assassination by rightist groups.

Mr. Duarte, at a news conference Thursday, said the list was a "working paper," not an official government document. "It has its good aspects for the innocent who did not know they were under suspicion," he said. "They now have the opportunity to clear their name."

Mr. Duarte, the Christian Democrat head of a military-civilian junta, said he had not been consulted about publication of the list and declined to comment whether it was considered an official enemies list by the military.

He also rejected negotiations with leftist opposition leaders to end the civil strife that has claimed more than 18,000 lives since the beginning of last year. "The political solution must be internal by the Salvadoran people through free elections," he said. "It is not a question of negotiation."

In Washington, legislation was introduced Thursday in the House and Senate to make U.S. military aid to El Salvador contingent on that nation's ability to meet human and political rights standards.

Sen. Christopher Dodd, who introduced the measure in the Senate, said it would require the U.S. president to certify that the Salvadoran government does not violate human rights standards; that it achieves substantial control over its security forces, continues implementing economic and political reforms, is committed to conducting free elections at an early date, and demonstrates a willingness to negotiate and resolve fairly any conflicts with opposition groups.

Sen. Dodd, a Connecticut Democrat, said the legislation was designed to help the government of President Duarte hold to the political center and away from ideological extremes.

The Reagan administration has bolstered the junta with 54 military advisers and \$35 million in military aid, and Mr. Duarte said Thursday that Washington was considering a financial aid package of \$60 million to \$100 million for this year.

**Pope Favors Mediation**  
 In Rome, Bishop Arturo Rivera y Damas, the apostolic administrator of San Salvador, indicated that the Catholic church might play a role in mediating the conflict.

After a private meeting and lunch Wednesday with Pope John Paul II, the bishop said the pope is in favor of mediation and "wants an end to the countless sufferings of the Salvadoran people." Bishop Rivera y Damas said the church "is ready to help a dialogue" but that the junta and the guerrillas should agree on a mediator.

Meanwhile, leftist guerrillas of the Popular Liberation Forces claimed responsibility for a rocket attack Wednesday night on the U.S. Embassy. At least one of the two rockets hit a window, but there were no injuries.

In other political violence, 20 bullet-riddled bodies were found in various parts of El Salvador Thursday, judicial authorities said, and at least four persons were killed in bombings in San Salvador Thursday night.

# U.S. May Join U.K. in Building New Submarine

**The Associated Press**  
**WASHINGTON** — Navy Secretary John F. Lehman Jr. says the Navy is considering working with Britain to build a new class of Trident submarines capable of firing a missile 6,000 miles.

"The U.K. is going to build a Trident. It may be possible to develop a submarine jointly with them," Mr. Lehman said.

During an appearance Thursday before the House Armed Services seapower subcommittee, Mr. Lehman said the new class of Tridents would be capable of carrying the D-5 Trident missile, an improved version of the Trident I missile that has a range of 4,600 miles.

# 2-Day Coup Attempt in Bangkok Fails As Troops Loyal to Gen. Prem Move In

**The Associated Press**  
**BANGKOK** — Troops loyal to Premier Prem Tinsulanond seized control of Bangkok Friday and ended a two-day-old coup attempt by rebel generals. Two persons were killed and five were injured in brief fighting.

Gen. Prem, himself the country's chief military officer, had strong support from the Thai royal family. He ordered troops to march on Bangkok after all-night negotiations with the rebel leader, Gen. Sant Chitpatana, produced no results, military sources said.

The loyalist forces met no opposition until they reached the royal palace.

A passing civilian and one rebel soldier were killed when loyalists returned the fire of insurgent troops at the royal palace, military and official sources said. Three rebels were injured in the brief struggle, the sources added.

The deaths were the first reported in six coups or attempted coups since 1971.

Later in the day, two more rebel soldiers were slightly wounded when they tried to run a roadblock, witnesses said.

When the negotiations failed,

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# Polish Communist Party, Solidarity Appear Similar in Crisis

**By John Darron**  
**New York Times Service**  
**WARSAW** — When two adversaries struggle against each other long enough and hard enough, the axiom goes, they begin to resemble each other.

The independent Solidarity union and the Polish Communist Party are a long way from being mirror images, but a number of striking similarities have emerged.

Both organizations responded to the recent crisis in the same way. Hard-line factions geared up for a confrontation, were overruled and repudiated. In both cases the moderate leaders — Stanislaw Kania in the party and Lech Walesa in the union — were strong enough to carry the day, but only because their positions received strong support from the vast majority of the rank and file.

Last Sunday, the day before

an agreement was struck between government and Solidarity negotiators, the party convened a crucial meeting of its Central Committee. The hardliners, notably Stefan Olszowski and Tadeusz Grabski, who are

leaders lost their positions or offered their resignations. Most of them were closely identified with KOR, the political dissident group whose leaders advise the union.

**Divisions Not New**  
 Divisions in the party are not new. They appeared in reaction to the union's inception and grew through successive confrontations over the issue of how much ground to give in the face of Solidarity's demands. The Central Committee meeting barely papered over the divisions, which are bound to reassert themselves at a party congress this summer, if not before.

On the union side, the divisions were always there, too, but they remained beneath the surface, pushed down by the exigencies of maintaining a united front in combat against hostile authorities. This week was the

first time the union had to compromise significantly at the negotiating table. As it has learned, the question of whether or not to compromise is more divisive than the question of whether or not to strike.

There existed among the union delegates assembled in Gdansk a body of thought that a general strike was a high-stakes gamble worth the risk, that by pressing ahead now, when the government and the party were thoroughly weak and demoralized, the union would win and become an uncontested power in Polish national life.

**Fear of Strike**  
 Those on the other side, including Mr. Walesa, feared that the gamble would not succeed and would end in civil strife or in Soviet military intervention.

Interestingly, the heated debate in Gdansk raised up charges that the union leadership and Mr. Walesa, in particular, were acting in an autocratic fashion, had not consulted chapter heads elsewhere during the negotiations and were making decisions on their own in secret.

Karol Modzelewski, an important union leader and the person who coined the name "Solidarity" for the organization seven months ago, resigned his position as press spokesman out of anger over what he saw as undemocratic methods in handling the negotiations.

These charges are the very same ones that have dogged the party leadership since last summer, and were leveled again at the leadership last Sunday.

**Press Relations**  
 The union's treatment of the foreign press has also undergone a change. While once it allowed correspondents to sit in at its meetings, it now more often than not excludes them. The union's own communications about the proceedings are issued quickly and professionally, but, like the party's, they not always bear a close resemblance to what went on.

Some union members soon fear that Solidarity in success may fall into some of the same pitfalls that proved the party's failures. After they argue, there are no books on democracy and other models around, except party, on how to run an organization with millions of members.

Not too much should be made of all this. The parallels do run far. The party is still an institution for political domination that seems to have a popular support, and Solidarity is a massive social movement with widespread backing that is to change Socialism.

# Swiss to Vote on Easing Curbs on Foreign Labor

**New York Times Service**  
**GENÈVE** — The Swiss are being asked to vote Sunday on a new deal for their foreign workers. If the sponsors of the proposed constitutional amendment are headed, the foreigner will no longer toil under the threat of being sent home as soon as he is no longer considered an economic asset.

But most observers of the Swiss political scene expect the country's nearly 4 million voters to follow the recommendation of both the government and parliament by rejecting the proposed reform.

The Socialist Party is the only major political group to have endorsed the proposed reform. All industrial and trade associations oppose the measure for fear of losing control over their labor supply.

**Threat Seen**  
 The central organization of trade unions did not take a stand. However, several individual unions oppose the reform as a threat to the job security of Swiss workers.

The activist Roman Catholic and Protestant groups that launched the "solidarity" initiative took three years to collect the 50,000 signatures of registered voters needed to force the holding of a national referendum on the proposed constitutional amendment.

The amendment would abolish the chafed status of the 110,000 seasonal foreign laborers — mainly Italians, Yugoslavs and Spaniards — now in Switzerland and assure all employed foreigners virtually the same rights as Swiss workers.

The seasonalers are at the bottom of Switzerland's three-tier system for expanding or contracting the pool of foreign labor to meet the needs of its economy.

Mostly employed in the hotel and construction industries and in agriculture, they are not counted among the country's 893,000 resident foreigners. They do not enjoy full social security coverage, can not be joined by their families, change jobs or place of residence and can not remain in the country for more than nine months.

Only after working four nine-month periods, or 36 months in all, in four consecutive years can the seasonal qualify for "B" status, which permits year-round residence with a work permit that is renewable annually. But even a "B" permit holder can not change jobs at will.

Under the proposed constitutional change, the foreigner, once admitted to work in Switzerland, would be guaranteed full enjoyment of "human rights," including that of having his family with him, and would be fully covered by social security legislation.

After the xenophobic tide that was barely contained at the polls in the last decade, the government is imposing severe limitations on the admission of foreigners, although these still comprise 14.5 percent of the total population of under 6.5 million.

Nevertheless, the government conceded the need to offer foreign workers a fairer deal and presented a bill to parliament to ease the restraints under which they labor. However, parliament is taking so long to enact the measure in its final form that it was not ready to be offered the voters as a substitute for the constitutional amendment proposed by the private groups as planned.

# U.S. Drops Case Of Ex-Legislator

**The Associated Press**  
**WASHINGTON** — The government has formally dropped its case against former Rep. Robert E. Bauman, Republican of Maryland, who was accused of soliciting sex from a 16-year-old boy.

The Justice Department dropped the case Thursday in accord with an agreement in which Mr. Bauman underwent six months of counseling and publicly stated that he was an alcoholic and had "homosexual tendencies."

Mr. Bauman was one of three Republican incumbents in the House who was defeated for reelection last November.

# U.S. Reportedly to Expand Arms Package for Saudis

**(Continued from Page 1)**  
 those planes would not be made until later.

A senior official said Thursday, however, that this "left the wrong impression" last month. Now, he said, it is anticipated that the AWACS and the KC-135s will be in the same arms package as the enhancement equipment for the F-15s.

The Israelis, arguing that the United States was endangering Israeli security by increasing the strength of the Saudi Air Force, have mounted a campaign directed particularly against the AWACS sale.

The administration said that to



Two guerrillas, who said they came from nearby mountains, searched for food Thursday in the Salvadoran town of San Lorenzo, belying the army claim that the town is secure.

# WORLD NEWS BRIEFS

**Belize Conference to Proceed Despite Rioting**  
**Reuters**  
**LONDON** — A constitutional conference to prepare Belize for independence will open Monday in London despite a state of emergency in the British colony after several days of rioting, a Foreign Office spokesman said Friday. He said the prime minister of Belize, George Price, wanted the conference to proceed as scheduled.

The state of emergency was proclaimed Thursday night after demonstrations against an agreement reached last month under which Guatemala dropped territorial claims against Belize in exchange for navigation rights in the Caribbean and the use of Belizean ports. The settlement between Britain and Guatemala, due to be negotiated next month into treaty form, opened the way for Belize's independence.

"We hope the situation in Belize will stabilize rapidly and permit the principal participants to come to London for the conference," the Foreign Office spokesman said. Officials said the 1,600 British troops in the colony were in a state of readiness but were limited to controlling the airport and guarding garrison installations.

**Lack of Stability Cited in Norway Rig Collapse**  
**Reuters**  
**OSLO** — Poor design, lack of stability and "abysmal" security precautions all contributed to the Alexander Kielland oil rig disaster in which 122 persons died last year, according to a report published here Friday.

The report, by a government-appointed board of inquiry, was severely critical of many aspects of the design, construction and maintenance of the 10,000-ton accommodation rig, which capsized in the Norwegian sector of the North Sea on March 27, 1980.

Metal fatigue led to the fracture of a transverse stay causing the collapse of one of the rig's five main supports, the report said. Once the rig started listing heavily to one side, leaks allowed in water which made it top heavy and caused it to overturn completely in only 20 minutes.

**Talks to Form New Belgian Government Begin**  
**Reuters**  
**BRUSSELS** — Belgium's finance minister, Mark Eyskens, began talks with political leaders Friday to try to form a new government, promising new proposals to tackle what he said was a serious economic crisis.

Mr. Eyskens, a 47-year-old Flemish Socialist Christian, was charged with the mission by King Baudouin on Thursday, after the resignation earlier in the week of Premier Wilfried Martens. Mr. Martens' five-month-old coalition of Socialist Christians and Socialists foundered after the Socialists rejected calls for a wage freeze and changes in Belgium's system of indexing wages to inflation.

Mr. Eyskens said Friday he would draw up detailed proposals to grapple with a crisis that has led to a heavy run on the Belgian franc. He gave no indication of what sort of government he envisaged, but made it clear that a coalition was essential because the two Socialist Christian parties together have only 82 seats in the 212-seat parliament.

**Israeli Canal Plan Protested by Egypt**  
**The Associated Press**  
**CAIRO** — Egypt has lodged a strong protest against the Israeli Cabinet's approval of a proposed plan to dig a canal linking the Mediterranean and Dead Seas which would cut through the Israeli-occupied Gaza Strip, the Middle East News Agency reported.

Quoting an Egyptian Foreign Ministry source, the agency said that Butros Ghali, the minister of state for foreign affairs, had summoned the Israeli charge d'affaires here Thursday and informed him of Egypt's objection to the project. He called it "An Israeli position that does not at all help toward creating the appropriate atmosphere for peace."

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# Senate Votes Big Cutsback In U.S. Social Programs

**By Martin Tolchin**  
**New York Times Service**  
**WASHINGTON** — The Republican-dominated Senate approved a \$36.9-billion package of spending reductions by a vote of 88 to 10, thereby ordering an extensive retrenchment in social welfare programs and a change in the direction of government.

The Democrats in the Senate Thursday nevertheless introduced dozens of forceful amendments to put themselves and the Republicans on record on issues ranging from funds for veterans to childhood immunization.

The measure now goes to the Democratic-controlled House, whose leaders predicted that the president would get about 75 percent of what he asked, compared with the more than 100 percent that was voted by the Senate. The Senate cuts were \$2.8 billion deeper than those recommended by the president.

**Senate OKs Package**  
 The Senate approved the package barely three weeks after President Reagan gave Congress his revised budget for the fiscal year 1982. The measure directed Senate committees to approve, by May 31, changes that would save an overall \$36.9 billion.

The last budget submitted by President Jimmy Carter. The committee says this has less than two months to shape for modification or repeal the legislation, some of which took decades to enact. After the committees act, the bills will be returned to the Senate floor for consideration in one package.

The vote was a victory for both Reagan and the Senate Republicans, who turned back every effort by the Democrats to modify the package. Only one Republican, Lowell P. Weicker Jr. of Connecticut, voted with the Democrats.

The measure also was the greatest test to date of the viability of the still fragile congressional budget process.

**Democrats' Support**  
 The overwhelming majority of the Democrats supported the package because, despite their concerns over many of the cuts, they wanted to go on record supporting the president's commitment to fiscal austerity.

Senate Republicans contended that Congress was obliged to help Reagan fulfill his election mandate to achieve less government, greater individual self-reliance, less U.S. spending, greater economic development and lower taxes, inflation and interest rates.

**'America's Obligation'**  
 "This will be the beginning of a whole new approach to federal problem-solving and program management," said Sen. Pete V. Domenici, Republican of New Mexico, chairman of the budget committee. "For 25 years we moved toward a centralized system. This is a giant move toward federalism. This is a first major installment in fiscal responsibility."

Democrats questioned, however, whether the voters gave the president such a sweeping mandate. They noted that although Mr. Reagan campaigned on the platform of fiscal austerity, he did not mention cutting funds for food stamps, trade adjustment assistance and similar programs.

**Cuts in Welfare**  
**Washington Post Service**  
**WASHINGTON** — The Republican administration is proposing cuts in welfare benefits in a two-pronged attack on the program. The administration drafted a bill that has not been formally introduced in Congress, but copies are circulating in Capitol Hill.

The welfare bill drafted by the Department of Health and Human Services would bar the states making welfare payments to pregnant women except in the three months of the pregnancy would also eliminate certain means to the aged, blind and disabled.

**Reagan Develops Fever; Doctor Calls It 'Setback'**  
**The Associated Press**  
**WASHINGTON** — President Ronald Reagan's fever, which has been reported to be a "setback" to his recovery from a recent surgery, is now more than 100 degrees Fahrenheit, according to a doctor who said he was called to the president's bedside Thursday.

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سكزا من الاجل



# Key Agent Describes Reagan's Escape

By T.R. Reid  
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — "There was, I think, quiet arrival," Jerry Parr related in calm voice as he began his narrative of the presidential escape, "until the gunfire, he said."

Mr. Parr said he never saw the gunman, because "the gentleman was shielded. I heard the gunfire and immediately moved the president left, down and forward into the car. Basically, it was an instinctive reaction. I reacted to the sound. Basically, we seek the safest place. For me, it was behind the door and into the car."

**Courage of Agent**

At this point, Mr. Parr was asked how a fellow agent, Timothy J. McCarthy, found the courage to turn toward the gunman and apparently take a bullet in the stomach deliberately. "That's a hard question to answer," Mr. Parr said. "We are all trained to put ourselves between an assailant and the president."

"But I think what agent McCarthy did was most heroic. It seems like to me that he made himself bigger than life and interposed himself between the assailant and the president, and probably saved the president's life or my life."

"McCarthy, I think he responded to that first shot, and took it. At the same time as the other shots were going down, we were behind that door and into the car. It was just one piece, one flow, one action by a lot of people," Mr. Parr said.

Returning to his narrative, Mr. Parr

next related what happened after he pushed Mr. Reagan into the limousine.

"When I went in on top of the president," Mr. Parr said, "he and I landed on top of the transmission riser that's in between the two seats."

**Flying Entrance**

After the hearing, Mr. Parr told reporters that, as he and Mr. Reagan sped down Connecticut Avenue seconds after the shooting, they joked about their flying entrance into the car. "He said, 'Hey, e'om, you really came in hard on me.' We were kidding about it," Mr. Parr said.

As soon as he and the president leaped into the car, Mr. Parr recalled, "I told the driver, Drew Urnie, to leave rapidly, and he did."

"I pushed [Mr. Reagan] up to the right rear ... his normal position for riding in that car is the right rear. I ran my hands over his body looking for some kind of a wound."

"He claimed that I had hurt his ribs in landing on top of him. So at that time, I told the driver to head to the White House, the safest place."

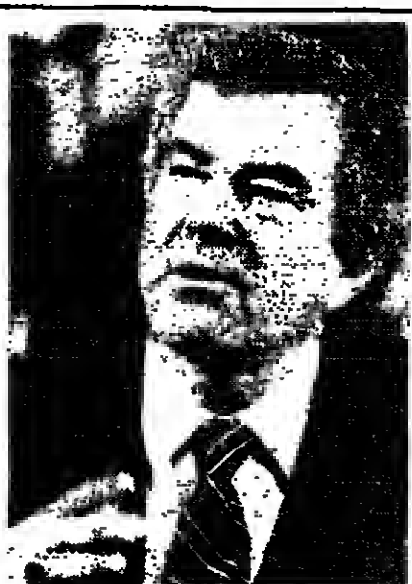
"Shortly after that, I would say in a space of 10 or 15 seconds, he complained of a problem in breathing. He was getting a bit ashen in color, and then he started coughing up a little blood. It was bright red, and I knew from my training that this was oxygenated blood, this is blood coming out of the lung."

As soon as he saw the blood, indicating

that he was having a problem, Mr. Parr went on, "I told the driver to head for George Washington Hospital."

Sen. Paul Laxalt, Republican of Nevada, asked Mr. Parr why Mr. Reagan walked into the hospital. "This is a very fuzzy area," the agent replied. "It seemed like the most natural thing to do. There was not a stretcher there, although they did know we were coming."

"So we got up, and took him by the arm, two or three of us, and walked him in."



Jerry Parr

# Reagan Aide Said to Ask Study Of Reported Authority Dispute

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The dispute between Secretary of State Alexander Haig Jr. and Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger over who was in charge while President Reagan was in surgery reportedly was more tense than White House spokesmen have acknowledged.

A White House source said Thursday that Mr. Reagan's chief of staff, James A. Baker 3d, has ordered a study — characterized as a "historical review of who did what when" — of events in the White House after Mr. Reagan was shot Monday. Mr. Baker and others have insisted that there was no confrontation in the White House Situation Room over lines of authority between Mr. Haig and Mr. Weinberger.

A dispute is said to have arisen when Mr. Haig left the assembled Cabinet members in the Situation Room and, without telling his colleagues what he was doing, went on television to announce that he was "in control" at the White House.

"The next minute we looked up and Haig was on television," said a source familiar with the incident. "There was a look of anguish on Weinberger's face. He said, 'I can't

believe that. What is that guy doing, and under what authority?"

While on television, Mr. Haig asserted that "there are absolutely no alert measures that are necessary" as a result of the shooting. But Mr. Weinberger had already alerted some military units to increase their readiness. When Mr. Haig got back to the Situation Room, he reportedly began pressing the defense secretary to rescind the order, arguing that it was not "appropriate."

**'Read Constitution'**

Mr. Weinberger was quoted as responding, "It wasn't very appropriate for you to be making those comments while I'm trying to get this resolved."

At this point, Mr. Haig was quoted as saying: "Look, you better go home and read your Constitution, buddy. That's the way it is."

"I was told I was in charge," Mr. Weinberger is reported to have said, in apparent reference to the "national command authority" that gives the defense secretary authority over the armed forces in some emergency situations in the absence of the president and vice president.

The exchange was broken off by reports from Treasury Secretary Donald T. Regan and Attorney General William French Smith on Mr. Reagan's condition and on John Warnock Hinckley Jr., the 25-year-old man accused of shooting the president. Senior White House officials at the hospital ended the disagreement in telephone calls to the Situation Room saying the issue was moot because the president's prognosis was good and Vice President Bush, who had been in Texas, was on his way to the capital.

Mr. Baker has assigned the study of what went on in the

White House during the crisis period to Richard G. Darman, the deputy to the chief of staff.

**Disagreement Denied**

WASHINGTON (AP) — Mr. Weinberger denied Thursday that he and Mr. Haig had any "clashes or disagreements" about who was running the government immediately after Mr. Reagan was shot.

After Mr. Weinberger testified at a Senate Budget Committee hearing, he was asked by reporters if he "had words" with the secretary of state Monday. "No, I didn't have any words," he said.

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# Budget Military Under Fire

berger, Senator Over Planning

Richard Halloran  
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Secretary of Defense Caspar W. Weinberger faced the first critical congressional scrutiny of his proposed military budget Friday when Sen. Ernest F. Hollings, the senior Democrat on the Budget Committee, called the administration's long-announced plan to increase military spending without increasing taxes "trying to obscure the truth."

Weinberger, in a spirited rebuttal, asserted that only the 1981 military budgets were under consideration and that the budgets for later years will be developed. He said the administration was willing to share information with the committee.

Hollings, an advocate of reducing military spending, struck a strong theme over whether the administration will be able to balance the budget, reduce taxes and curb inflation while pumping increasing funds into defense.

**'5 Years From Now'**

Verbal fencing between Sen. Hollings and Mr. Weinberger when the defense secretary appeared before the Senate Budget Committee to explain the \$6.8-billion \$28.8-billion additions the administration has requested for 1981 and 1982 military spending will rise to \$222 billion during the fiscal year beginning Oct. 1.

Hollings is more interested in a longer-term plan. He said he asked the Pentagon several times for five-year projections of military spending but had not received them.

"When you get out four, five years from now, I don't know where there's that much money in the country," he said, referring to the administration's plan to increase military spending.

# Policeman Killed

FAST — An 22-year-old U.S. policeman was killed late Monday night when his car was struck by a truck near Newry, Co. I., about 40 miles south of Newry. It was not clear whether a bomb was placed on the road or if the car was booby-trapped. The explosion caused severe damage to a neighboring house, but there were no other injuries.

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U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger, right, and Gen. David C. Jones, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, at a Senate Budget Committee hearing on the military budget.

Mr. Weinberger said that, after fewer than three months in office, "we don't have anything resembling a completed five-year program" and that "we do not yet have five budgets in detail."

Sen. Hollings, referring to the budget resolution the committee must vote on shortly, said: "I don't see how you're going to decide it if you don't decide it."

Mr. Weinberger replied that "the arithmetic" of military budgets for the later years of the administration was still being developed. "That's what I want," Sen. Hollings snapped, "the arithmetic."

Asserting that no government department has yet worked out the

details of budgets for later years, Mr. Weinberger replied: "What we have, you're entitled to have."

Another member of the committee, Sen. Gary Hart, a Democrat from Colorado, did not question Mr. Weinberger on Thursday morning but said at a luncheon with editors and reporters later that the administration had given no signs of formulating a strategy to govern its military expenditures.

Sen. Hart, who for many months has advocated reform in military thinking, claimed the Reagan administration's economic plan would not work. He contended that the administration would be forced to cut back the military budget to bring it into line with fiscal realities.

# FBI Believes Bullets Used in Shooting Were Designed to Explode on Impact

United Press International

WASHINGTON — The 22-caliber slugs that hit President Reagan and three others in Monday's assassination attempt were probably "Devastator" bullets, a brand designed to explode on impact, according to the FBI.

Accordingly, doctors at the Washington Hospital Center conducted emergency surgery Thursday night to remove what was thought to be an undetonated slug from the neck of Thomas K. Delahanty, the District of Columbia policeman wounded in the attack. Mr. Delahanty, who was first listed in "serious but stable" condition after the surgery, was said Friday to be in "good" condition with an "excellent" prognosis.

The bullet was immediately transported to the FBI for analysis. Doctors had feared that it might explode during the surgery, which was conducted by an all-volunteer medical team because of the unsterile danger.

Sandy L. Brygider, head of the ammunition company Bingham Ltd. of Norcross, Ga., said Friday that the FBI had traced the bullets to his firm, the only manufacturer of the product. Mr. Brygider said the bullets have been discontinued, but were available until about eight months ago to police agencies and federally licensed gun dealers under the trade name Devastator.

He dismissed the idea that one of the bullets could have exploded during surgery on Mr. Reagan or Mr. Delahanty. "There was no danger of exploding inside unless there was excessive heat," Mr. Brygider said.

He also disputed claims about the bullets' deadliness, saying they were "designed to incapacitate a person with as nonserious a wound as possible, as opposed to being a deep penetrating wound." If the bullet failed to explode on impact, he said, it would act like a normal bullet.

FBI spokesman Roger Young said FBI ballistics analysis also believed that the bullet that struck Mr. Reagan was a Devastator and

that we have" conducted sufficient tests to determine that the bullets that struck Mr. Reagan and Secret Service agent Timothy J. McCarthy were Devastator bullets. The Associated Press reported. Further tests were being conducted, he said.

**Fragments Removed**

As for White House Press Secretary James S. Brady, who was struck in the head by a bullet in the shooting Monday, Mr. Young said, "It could have exploded right after it entered his skull." Four fragments of a bullet were removed Monday from Mr. Brady's brain, Mr. Young said.

He said there was some indication late Monday that the bullets were of the Devastator type, but the tentative conclusion was not reached until mid-afternoon Thursday.

Mr. Young said FBI agents found an empty Devastator bullet box in the Washington hotel room occupied by John Warnock Hinckley Jr., who is accused of attempting to assassinate the president.

He said the bullets are similar to dumdum bullets, which spread on impact.

# Chinese Invite Reagan to Visit

The Associated Press

PEKING — Deputy Premier Deng Xiaoping, China's most powerful leader, disclosed Friday that President Reagan has been invited to visit China.

Mr. Deng, vice chairman of the Communist Party, revealed the invitation while talking with reporters at a meeting with visiting British Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington.

Asked if he would invite Mr. Reagan, Mr. Deng answered, "The invitation already has been issued. He can come at any time convenient to him." Mr. Reagan has already invited Premier Zhao Ziyang to visit the United States.

# U.S. Study Rates Private Schools Better

By Dan Morgan  
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — In a major study that is virtually certain to cause controversy in U.S. educational circles, sociologist James S. Coleman has concluded that Roman Catholic and other private high schools provide a better education than public schools, and in some respects are less racially segregated.

Mr. Coleman, whose 1966 report on educational opportunity became one of the decade's most debated documents on schools, based his latest findings on data covering 58,728 students in 1,015 high schools.

The report was compiled for the National Center for Education Statistics (NCES), a branch of the Department of Education. It is one of the most extensive examinations of private schools ever sponsored by the federal government.

Although officials of NCES described the report Thursday as a "draft ... still subject to change," it has been sharply attacked by supporters of public schools who fear that the findings could strengthen the case for tax credits to families paying tuition for private schools.

**Tuition Tax Credits**

Mr. Coleman went on record in favor of tuition tax credits as early as 1978, saying they would widen the school options of low-income black parents.

President Reagan has promised to fight for tuition tax credits that would aid families with children in parochial or private schools. But public school backers say Mr. Reagan's policy would slash funds for schools serving poor and minority children and transfer the savings to middle-class families through tax credits.

An internal NCES evaluation of the Coleman study obtained by The Washington Post "urges the author[s] to take less liberty with the data and provide a more complete picture."

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## Moving Both Ways on Africa

So the Reagan administration does not, after all, want to swap black Africa for some mineral-rich South African potage. It will do business even with African Marxists and, like the Carter administration, press for a negotiated deal on Namibia. Welcome signs. But what mars this shift from ideology to realism is an inconsistent kicking at Angola. If the administration persists in moving both ways at once, it will neither appease conservative Americans nor befriend a wary black Africa.

Commendably, the Reagan team has tried to repair its initial blunders. After praising South Africa in one interview, the president went out of his way to praise black Africa in another. Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. now gravely warns about being "too free" in labeling African states as Marxist. He concedes (though he deplores) the fact that foreign leaders sometimes adopt labels like Marxist, or democrat, to facilitate their solicitations of economic or military aid.

The Reagan administration is now willing to triple aid to Zimbabwe, whose prime minister is an avowed Marxist. Indeed, the president cites Robert Mugabe's election in Zimbabwe as a model for the monitored voting he would like to see in Namibia. In short, after hemming and hawing, Washington has reaffirmed the international consensus favoring genuine independence for Namibia. This territory is illegally ruled by South Africa,

which has rebuffed proposals for a settlement.

But an end to conflict in Namibia requires the full support of Angola, which serves as a haven for Namibian guerrillas. Washington continues to point to the presence of Cuban troops as the main obstacle to improved relations with Angola. Yet the departure of those troops seems unlikely as long as Washington talks of overthrowing Angola's Marxist regime — which, despite its Marxism, is happy to do business with U.S. oil companies.

The administration will be giving Angola precisely the wrong signal if it persists in pressing for repeal of the Clark Amendment. The amendment's sole purpose, since 1976, has been to bar covert U.S. aid to Jonas Savimbi's anti-Communist rebels in Angola. It was the kind of self-restraint in Africa that Washington now demands from the Communist bloc in El Salvador. Cuba originally justified sending its troops to Angola by citing South African intervention on the other side. That intervention continues, in border raids and support to the Savimbi guerrillas.

When he meets the understandably puzzled African leaders this month, Chester A. Crocker, the designated assistant secretary of state for Africa, will have a lot of explaining to do. It does not make sense to try to force the Cubans out of Angola while threatening a policy likely to assure they will stay in.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## The Driver Has to Steer

It's the stuff of had melodrama. Special Trade Representative William E. Brock says he is in charge of negotiating limits on Japanese auto imports. Wrong, asserts Secretary of State Haig, this is my show. Both are telling Japan it must "voluntarily" cut auto shipments. But in order to sell restraint at home, the Japanese say, they must have a formal request and a public show of diplomatic arm-twisting.

Meanwhile, as Washington fiddles, Detroit burns. The U.S. industry is in such trouble that nothing the Reagan administration exacts from Japan, or offers the carmakers in deferred regulation is likely to help much. What is really needed is government pressure for change that will make the U.S. industry more competitive. Inevitably, that must include lower labor costs, improved quality control and quick writeoffs of obsolete product lines.

Last year about 1.9 million Japanese cars were sold in the United States. It appears that Mr. Reagan would be satisfied if 1981 shipments were reduced to 1.6 million. Such restraint would cost consumers plenty — something like a billion dollars annually in higher prices. But that alone wouldn't do a lot for an industry that lost \$4 billion and furloughed about 300,000 workers in 1980.

Deferring safety and environmental regulations, the administration argues, could save about \$2 billion more in capital costs over the next five years. Again, a real price will be paid by consumers, largely in personal injuries in less safe cars. And, compared with financial problems faced by the industry, the potential benefits are modest.

Does this mean the government is powerless to put out the fire? It will be as long as President Reagan sticks to the position that what happens in Detroit is none of his business. His complicated diplomacy with Japan alone should be evidence that it is very much the nation's — and the federal government's — business.

There is a surprising, if unspoken, con-

text among U.S. labor and management officials about what might be done to revive the auto industry. Total productive capacity has to be reduced. Older plants should be scrapped and new ones built that use the most advanced labor-saving technology. Quality control, based on labor cooperation, has to be improved. Yet at the same time, wage increases have to be deferred at least until productivity improves considerably.

Chrysler, ironically, may now be better prepared to meet world competition than General Motors and Ford. On the brink of bankruptcy and with the federal loan overseers appointed by the Carter administration on its back, the company and its employees have no choice but to look for far-reaching changes. Ford is still some years away from equally deep trouble. General Motors might be able to limp along indefinitely without any structural reform, passing on its high costs to the public.

So what is needed is a catalyst, a goad for doing soon what would be far more painful later on. That farsighted goad, representing the nation's stake, should be the U.S. president. But Mr. Reagan appears resigned to making only a political gesture to the auto industry, and an expensive one at that.

He is missing the opportunity to demand major reforms as the price of his extraordinary offers of short-term relief. He need not "intervene" in any company's affairs, deciding precisely which plants ought to be closed, which companies merged, or which fringe benefits withheld. But he should be talking tough and demanding that the industry draft its own plans as the price of government cooperation.

That task apparently clashes with Mr. Reagan's fervent belief in the need to limit all government direction of the economy. But the concessions already being made to Detroit should have settled that issue. The government is already involved. The president cannot be just a little bit pregnant.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Playing Kremlin

There is something profoundly wrong with a State Department that can dream up only one limp harassment of Soviet officials every eight weeks. From election to inauguration, it could think of no fiercer thrust than to require Ambassador Dobrynin to use the public rather than private elevator when visiting the secretary of state. Now, again crying "reciprocity," it has refused to extend the visa of Georgi Arbatov by a few days, thus barring the Kremlin's top U.S. analyst from a debate on Bill Moyers show. Another stunning blow — by pygmies.

These retaliations for the life led by Americans in Moscow are certainly consistent with a foreign policy that has not gone much beyond responding to whatever the Kremlin does. Americans in Moscow must use public elevators and do not normally appear on television. So we do not fret for Mr. Arbatov.

His good access to the Politburo will let him avenge the insult in time. And the U.S. television public won't suffer, as Mr. Moyers recognized in calling for a satellite hookup, one does not have to be in the United States to appear on U.S. television.

What is dismaying is that Mr. Haig's demand for hostility is being executed by such impoverished imaginations. If it's Soviet conditions they aim to reproduce, where is the order that Soviet diplomats must reside in winter at latitudes north of Portland, Maine? Why are Russians in the United States still free to listen to an unjammed Radio Moscow? Why are their U.S. dinner guests not regularly summoned for police interrogation? And who let that guy Moyers on television, anyway?

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago  
April 4, 1906

NEW YORK — An editorial in the Herald comments: "Promotions by seniority alone in the army — to which for the moment we are treated to one happy and surprising return — may, it is granted, occasionally fail to secure the best man for advancement to the grade of brigadier or major general. But when the obvious defects of the acknowledged hard and fast system are compared with the destruction of morale and the gross injustice incident to the shunting of juniors over the heads of seniors — whose service has been longer and whose ability is at least equal — then it is time for the Senate, at least through its confirming power, to take the honest stand of rejection."

Fifty Years Ago  
April 4, 1931

PORTLAND, Ore. — Celestia Lucinda Dodds, one of the greatest figures of the old circus, died here today at the age of 90. She was 3 feet 10 inches in height. Season after season Celestia Dodds was a feature of the Ringling Bros. sawdust tent as one of the original Tom Thumb midgets. Mr. and Mrs. Cranston Williams, her parents, were of normal stature. At birth Celestia weighed three pounds. When she joined the circus she weighed 65; she never grew any heavier. She had been married twice, both times to men of normal stature. From Indiana comes the report from the American Chemical Society that a synthetic atmosphere that can be manufactured easily is healthier than nature's ozone.



## Imperialism (3): Shadow and Substance

By John Kenneth Galbraith

WASHINGTON — In earlier articles, I've noted the promiscuous way in which Americans and Russians trade charges of imperialism these days and the way, also, that what is so characterized has been for both powers a drastic retreat.

For the Russians, having regard for their position in China, Eastern Europe, Indonesia, Egypt and Algeria and various Western Communist parties, the loss of external influence in the last two decades has been enormous. That there have been gains of a sort in Afghanistan, Angola and Ethiopia, countries in which there is only a tenuous relationship between government and the governed, can hardly seem from Moscow to be compensation.

The U.S. experience has been much less drastic. But the United States has had the exceedingly painful reverses in Vietnam and Iran, and neither among the other industrial countries nor in Latin America and elsewhere does it have the all-but-automatic support that it took for granted 20 years ago.

So it comes about that each power accuses the other of practicing something that is wonderfully in reverse. The reasons for this retreat, I would like to urge, are much the same for both countries, although they work more strongly against the Russians than against the Americans.

Perception begins with the careless fashion in which the word imperialism is thrown around — in the delight that all foreign policy commentators, American, Russian and no doubt Papuan and Lebanese, have in giving substance to shadow, making concrete the subjective.

### National Identity

What the word imperialism now describes bears no appreciable relationship to the practice of the last century and for centuries before. Then, the imperial power governed with its own people and it backed its government with its own soldiers or those sufficiently subject to its discipline. So it was in the Spanish, British, French, Portuguese and the more exiguous American empires and, of course, in the great eastern and southern reaches of Imperial Russia.

Where this imposed government and military power was weak, it was thrown out, and it did not matter that those so governed were culturally and ethnically identical with their imperial masters. It was Spaniards who threw the Spanish out of New Spain, English who threw the English out of the North American colonies. The instinct for national identity, autonomy and self-government is one of the great constants of history. The real imperialism suppressed it but only because it brought its authority directly, comprehensively and obtrusively to bear.

The case of India is instructive. The British were greatly aided in conquest — a point consistently neglected by Indian historians — because they were in orderly contrast with the anarchic, rapacious and incompetent despots they displaced. They were, in the beginning, a liberating force.

But by the middle of the last century their rule would not have lasted a month in the absence of a competent corps of British administrators backed by British and British-led troops. The mutiny of the Bengal Army in

1857 and the consequent (if temporary) collapse of British authority showed everyone where the real source of power lay.

In French, Portuguese and British Africa the same forthright principles were in effect. The ultimate British reliance in Africa was expressed in verse: "Whatever happens, we have got The Maxim gun and they have not."

That is what true imperialism involved. And, in the end, it was not enough. Everywhere, contending with the urge for national self-identity, it collapsed.

### Politic Thing

The external influence that the United States or the Soviet Union seek to exercise is by comparison with the real imperialism a pallid thing. To send in administrators is unthinkable; at most there may be technicians and advisers. And while, as in Afghanistan, Vietnam, the Dominican Republic and one hopes not Poland, troops have been dispatched, this is deeply against the conscience of the age.

Government in any case, must be by local politicians, and this, as Americans learned in Vietnam and the Russians are almost certainly discovering in Afghanistan, their discredit. There are, in fact, only two possibilities in such rule. If it is good and independent and has the confidence of its people, it will not long tolerate foreign guidance. If it is pliable and cooperative and accepts foreign domination, it will not long have the confidence of its people.

There is another fatal difference from the 19th century. Then there was no real thought of imposing an economic and social system; what was found in Asia and Africa was accepted. The only intrusion on the indigenous culture came from the trading and plantation enterprises. While this on occasion, as in the sugar colonies, could be great, it reflected no systematic design. The missionaries did make an effort to alter the local culture and institutions to the extent that there was almost always friction between them and the colonial administrators.

In recent times, an avowed purpose of the great powers in extending their influence has been to preserve free enterprise, sometimes called free institutions, or to bring the liberating miracle of modern Socialism. This compulsion is irrelevant and damaging, and especially so for the Russians.

### Administrative Capacity

The difference between capitalism and Communism is relevant only after there is capitalism. No one viewing a jungle, a tribal economy or a simple village society can tell whether it is capitalist or Socialist because it is neither. The effort to extend a system causes more difficulties for the Russians than for the United States because Socialism is a definite, structured thing. When tried in the poor countries, it places a heavy demand on the scarce stock of all resources — administrative capacity. Free enterprise, in contrast, is anything, however primitive, that happens to exist.

It is something of a puzzle, incidentally, as to why Soviet policy fails to recognize the extensive irrelevance of Socialist development in the more elementary reaches of the Third World. Nothing else was so clear in the mind of Marx: Socialism must come after the organ-

## Polish Countdown To Party Congress

By Leopold Unger

BRUSSELS — Poland goes from one countdown to another. Just as the first one — the 90-day strike truce requested by Premier Wojciech Jaruzelski — was interrupted by the March 27 warning strike after only a third of its run, another countdown started. The second one is 120 days and it will run up to the extraordinary congress of the ruling Communist Party.

There was much at stake for the plenary session of the party's Central Committee, which has just set the July 20 date for the congress — the very existence of Solidarity and of any other independent and democratic organizations in Poland. These organizations constitute the most serious challenge to "real Socialism" since the Bolshevik revolution of 1917.

The challenge is in certain aspects even more fundamental than the Yugoslav schism of 1948. For the Yugoslavs at the time, the question was one of political independence from Moscow. But Yugoslavia lay on the edge of the Communist bloc and Tito did not question the basic principle of single-party rule, nor of the single labor union.

Poland, however, lies in the very heart of the Soviet empire and every day gives ample evidence of the failure of the Communist system. The four-hour warning strike, the realization that a general strike would be carried out until victory, the tacit but real approval by the party's rank and file of the very Solidarity is moving towards its goals constitute a series of referenda that clearly show the way the Polish people feel about the system.

All of this, once again, adds to the evidence that the Communist rulers of Poland are both divided and alienated from the people and remain in power only because of

geopolitical imperatives back Soviet blackmail.

The plenary session took place in a situation in Poland. It appears settled very little and decided on little: the very solutions in politics. Piarun refused to give its support to the hard-liners or the moderates.

The Central Committee gave an exhibition of political analysis and showed itself too capable of changing any members at a time when the rule of practically every member was being challenged by level of government, par nation.

Nevertheless this plenum will be remembered in the history of Polish Communism. It is called in to "Soviet sensitivities" did not get rid of the hard-liners nevertheless turned out to success for the moderates a Solidarity.

The plenum proved that the Communist Party is not a national coalition for the Catholic Church, whose p has acted as mediator between Gen. Jaruzelski and Lech W the 10-million members of S ity and many of those who s long to the Communist Party.

And that is another Polish dox. The success of the w strike March 27 as well as t ing off of the general strike last Tuesday were evident d strations of support for Jaruzelski against his rivals the Communist Party.

The premier, who has tried main above the fray, has come out of the plenum with strength as the first Polish munist leader in dozens of whose prestige is based on threat of repression but on logue with the nation.

Thus, under these very p ar circumstances, any anal the situation must take into account the fact that the by. If, for example, it may sidered unfortunate that the nations of Stefan Olszowski Tadeusz Grabski were down; what is more import that these hard-liners were n feel that they had no hand i resignations.

It is just as unfortunate th Poliburo managed to get a confidence, but it is incom more important that it was o to ask for the rest of the week. It is a sad sign that the educated states under a Com system and they will leave a mark in contemporary histor only in Poland.

### Big Sweep

In refusing to change its bers, the Poliburo set desperation, only delaying a reliable and allowing its resolve that will prove a short duration. The big s come, notwithstanding the burd, and it will come before party's extraordinary cong

Yet, the men at the top ing with fire. The plenum v change the method of elect egates to the congress. Wh fore, was a bureaucratic fo was turned into a quasi-dem process, with all the risks th involves.

The small Democratic Pe fellow traveler up to now meant for decoration, has held an extraordinary co and ousted 117 of the 120 bers of its Central Comr Among those evicted wer ranking figures of the Polish listament, including the vic dent of parliament and th Council of State, Poland's five presidency.

Getting used to democ not easy, as the convulsions Solidarity have just demon Mr. Walesa has overcome — to ask for the rest of the first splits within the union. But rus of democracy has taken and as the plenum has show has even contaminated the p

This explains why the Co nist Party leaders were ver tious in setting the date for t, extraordinary party congress, which some observers belie not yet final.

Political analogies often a roneous and misleading an situation of Poland in 1981 i different from that of Czei vakin in 1968. Yet, the 14th gress of the Czechoslovak Co nist Party must be remembe

That congress was also early, whereas the Russians it delayed. That congress was supposed to rule in a q among the various factions party, and it too was expected to decide in favor of the mode of those who favored a dialo of other words, of a renewe formed party.

The congress was schedul meet Sept. 9, 1968, but it gat on Aug. 22, 1968, a few hour the first Soviet tanks or Czechoslovakia.

But by then the Congre not only extraordinary, but clandestine.

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## Letters

### Do Cars Kill?

When the Constitution was written the object of allowing our citizens to carry guns was not to shoot each other with them. It appears that the original intentions are secondary to the manifest reality of today.

Everyone who drives a car (cars don't kill people, either) must have a license and every car must be registered. I suggest that one must have a license in order to purchase a gun, and that every gun be registered. In order to obtain a license, one must pass a safety training course. This may avoid many of the senseless accidents with guns. The license would also require a test by qualified "gunmen," say, a panel of three: one each from the police, the armed forces, and the National Rifle Association. Any one questionable won't pass. We may then avoid "nuts" shooting people.

### P. A. DEMER.

Neully-sur-Seine, France.

### Police State

Your editorial, "Dilemma of Prosecution" (Herald Tribune, April 1), was as alarming as the assassination attempt you discussed.

You rashly pointed the finger of blame at a lack of "preventive police work." The remedy you suggested was to shadow all likely suspects — e.g., any person arrested with firearms in a city the pres-

dent is visiting or will visit within a week; any person labeled "a potentially dangerous radical" by the Secret Service — and thereby limit their rights on the assumption that they might attempt assassination.

That smacks of Big Brother, and Paris.

I'm sure that President Reagan or any other American president would rather risk assassination attempts, and even death, than be part of the police state you suggest.

LOUIS H. CARUFEL.

INTERNATIONAL  
**Herald Tribune**  
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

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# INTERNATIONAL FASHION

## LINEUP

### Loren

She had her curlers under a red bandanna while talking about Alexandre — and looked better than most women coming out of any salon. "Don't tell him," Alexandre knows it and says, "he's the only star in the world as her hair up herself every day."

is not a customer-coiffeur ship, as we discover in Soroty about *Carissimo Amico*.

### entino

The celebrated Roman couturier made Jacqueline Kennedy's wedding dress when she married Aristotle Onassis, and has remained favorite designer ever since. od mannequin is kept in 10's workrooms so that she fitted in absentia. entino tells us about a woman a queenly sphinx to most of in jeans and raincoat.

### ma Picasso

She is partly responsible for this supplement as she was the first one to say "yes" to our impromptu request.

A strong individual, Paloma often looks like one father's intriguing paintings montage of colors and shapes, it which works perfectly for s she explains, she fabricates n fashion, but she has a greaty for, Yves Saint Laurent, hom she started her career as ry designer.

### I Lagerfeld

He is known for exciting and sophisticated clothes. His perfumes and the Fendi furs he designs rate an A for excellence.

of it pales next to Lagerfeld's le, which can be compared her best of Versailles. Bright, late be collects books, beds iepins. From the splendor of th-century quarters, he writes his unique collection of beds.

### von Furstenberg

She had all the fairy godmothers around her cradle — so it is little wonder she should end up writing a book about youth and beauty. "Young At Any Age," published by edenfeld and Nicolson, will leased in July. The Internat- ional Fashion Supplement has had k at the manuscript and comes th some beauty secrets.

### H. de Rothschild

Paris social queen Baroness Guy de Rothschild is one of those few fortunate women who have the time, money, silhouette and yle for high fashion. Hers is a of elegant races, intimate ers, and hopping between cha- x. A person of fragile health, also spends a lot of time help- nical research.

her article, the baroness puts fashion chips on Saint Laurent le's the best") and Ungaro ("I his first customer").

## WASHINGTON

# ART BUCHWALD

I am delighted that the European edition of the Herald Tribune is devoting a special issue to fashion. When I lived in Paris I always looked forward to covering the fashion scene — it provided the best humor in town.



wild body styles have gone out of fashion. Very few are aware of how fashion ideas are created and it was just by chance that we happened to stagger on a secret meeting of one of the biggest fashion houses and witness the birth of this collection.

The new fashion collections are on again in Paris and the town is once again loaded with fashion reporters, manufacturers, department store buyers, accessory experts and style thieves, all of whom are interested in seeing what the French couturiers have up their sleeves for next season.

The trend is to get fashions back to normal, and for the moment all

At the meeting were the production manager, the head *vendeuse* (sales manager), the publicity director and the treasurer, all sitting around a table. There was an empty chair at the head of the table, presumably reserved for The Man or, as he is known in France, *Le Maitre*. Suddenly the door opened and a

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## NEW YORK

John Fairchild, publisher of Women's Wear Daily (also known to the fashion trade as The Pope while WWD is The Bible), is the most powerful man in the business. He can make or break a couture house — and often does. The wrong word from him will leave you burned at the fashion stakes. He builds people up — and sometimes knocks them down. So it is little wonder that the fashion pack look up to him with a mixture of reverence and fear. Yet, to his near and dear, Fairchild is different, a warm, funny and private man, as you'll see in Eugenia's column.

# EUGENIA SHEPPARD



Louise J. Esterhazy has joined the big league of newspaper commentators. Her slightly naive but bitchy coverage of fashion and social goings-on in Women's Wear Daily have made thousands laugh like crazy — unless they are the subjects of her barbs. Every day Louise receives letters and at least 20 telephone calls that she never answers.

It's not that Louise J. Esterhazy is allergic to telephones. The problem is that there is no Louise J. Esterhazy.

zy. Intrigued by a name that often appeared in WWD'S "Eye" column of goings-on around town, John Fairchild invented his own version as a byline for stories too frivolous for the board chairman and chief executive of 26 Fairchild publications to sign.

At the beginning of his career, John Fairchild said that he planned to retire at about 50 and do nothing for the rest of his life. On March 6, he celebrated his 54th birthday and decided that he is too young. "I'm having a good time and like everything I do," he says.

He has always had a good time. His grandfather started the first

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## PARIS

# HEBE DORSEY

This is not a first for the International Herald Tribune. Fashion supplements go back to 1901, when the New York Herald, as it was called, ran one every Sunday. The tradition continued until 1914 and World War I, leaving us an extraordinary record of Belle Epoque elegance.

Those were the days. Fashion photography barely existed. It was all done with illustrations, often by excellent artists, and exquisite Art Nouveau graphics. The leisurely, My Fair Lady backgrounds talked of

races, polo grounds, rose gardens and tea parties. Women went around in visiting dresses (they visited a lot in those days) of banana green tussor trimmed with embroidery, soutache, braid and filet lace. Afternoon dress meant gauze with cashmere border trimmed with insertions of Alencon lace.

Wardrobe lists included evening dress (also known as princess dress), walking dress, short trotting dress, tea gown, reception dress and even "drab skating costume" — the latter of velvet and chinchilla.

In what was the beginning of fashion journalism, artists and later photographers were fully credited, but not writers, which is probably just as well since their style was just as cosseted as the dresses they described. "Varied Toilettes Worn in Accordance With Society Requirements During The Day," is rivaled by "Dress For The Little Girl Requires Fortrightness And Care If She Is To Appear To Advantage."

There was no such thing as a fashion house, let alone a fashion designer. With blunt realism, designers were called, plainly, dressmakers and ladies' tailors. All the names we come across, including "Maison Lewis, Purveyors to Several Courts," are totally unknown today. At "Aux Merveilles de la Dentelle," blouses and lingerie with lace or embroidery started at 50 francs.

Fashion also meant Paris, and only Paris, in those days. No more. Fashion is now international and the most clever people are the ones who can best pick the bits and pieces.

PARIS — It still has authority, coupled with creativity in its best, most frivolous sense. It has the legend and, per se, the magic. Up to a few years ago it also had all those wonderful artisans, but unfortunately many of them have gone by the wayside.

This is the country of Marie Antoinette and the little girls — those



legendary seamstresses who went down the Rue de la Paix carrying hatboxes and seducing lecherous old men. This is the country of *haute couture*, a world that almost sank a few years ago and was miraculously put back afloat by the development of side industries such as perfumes, licenses and ready-to-wear.

Everybody who wants to become a designer should start here, for nowhere else will one experience the same creative potency. Strangely, Paris, which may not be very nice to strangers, makes a distinct exception for fashion designers, who can — and often have — become Parisian superstars.

MILAN — Scarcely on the map as recently as five years ago, Milan is now a force to be reckoned with. Italians — such as Fendi, Missoni, Armani, Versace, Krizia and now Ferre — have become famous the world over because of their remarkable talent and *savoir-faire*. Their in-

Age is of no importance. You can be ravishing at 20, charming at 40 and irresistible for the rest of your life. — Chanel

nate love for fashion is often exploited by industrial tycoons who shrewdly look at fashion designers as if they were race horses.

They also treat them as such. Italian designers live and work in *palazzi* own yachts, private islands, Venice hideaways and New York brownstones. They work non-stop.

Italians have also cornered the market when it comes to manufacturing. Every other important designer goes there to buy their wonderful fabrics and use their sophisticated factories.

LONDON — Once swinging, now sagging. Fortunately, the forthcoming Royal Wedding should bring some excitement to the fashion scene. The pictures of Lady Di — in see-through dress and low-cut décolletage — are bound to help British fashion no end.

The downfall of London fashions is all the more difficult to understand in that Britain spends a lot of time and money on unique Colleges of Art, where hundreds of students receive complete fashion education. Unfortunately, many of those

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## PARIS



# MARIE-HELENE DE ROTHSCHILD

Saint Laurent and Ungaro are my two favorite designers. I love them both but have a different relationship with each of them. Saint Laurent is not only the most refined of all designers; he has an eagle eye for accessories and is a master when it comes to translating fashion history into contemporary clothes.

When I go to Ungaro's, I feel right at home because I was his first customer. I followed him the day he

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## ROME

# VALENTINO



Jacqueline Onassis and I met in 1964 through her sister, Lee. It was nearly a year after the death of President Kennedy and she was just coming out of strict mourning. She asked me to help her choose some clothes for the period of half mourning she was about to begin, and I made a series of black and white outfits for her, as one would for a queen in mourning.

For me, and for many others, she represented a kind of queen, a celebrity one reads much about and knows little of and who, one feels, does not do the same things we all do. With time, a friendly, affection-

(Continued on Page 8S)

## PARIS

# SOPHIA LOREN



Alexandre is the last of the great personalities we have in France. He is a great artist, and would be equally good in other fields. He'd even make a wonderful writer. I could sit for hours listening to him.

I've known him for 20 years, and he always takes care of me when I start a film. I don't think of him only as a coiffeur, although he does his job with great dignity. I believe he could have expanded his emotivity and sensibilities in other fields.

I can talk to him about everything. We love to talk about human relationships, emotions, feelings. Love? Yes, I think love is the basis of life. Love is life. That's why I picked that title for my book, for I don't think that one can go without the other.

It takes a long time before you decide how you want to look in life. If you reach a certain style that suits you, why change? Although hairdressers want to change you, you should resist. Sometimes, Alexandre says I should change my hair, maybe, cut it a little bit. I say yes, but only a little bit. He knows when he can influence me. If he feels there is nothing he can do, he doesn't insist.

If you are secure, you don't want to change. When you want to change the whole thing, it means something is rebelling in you. It

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## THE NEW YORK HERALD.

### FASHIONS AT THE CONCOURS HIPPIQUE.



Seventy-five years ago in the Herald Tribune.



● Buchwald

(Continued from Page 75) 16-year-old boy, chewing on a piece of licorice, was led into the room by his mother. Everyone in the room stood up and bowed. The mother placed the boy in the chair, straightened his tie and stood by his arm, staring coldly at the group. The production manager spoke first: "Well, Maitre, have you made your decision?" The Maitre smiled, but didn't say anything. The head vendeuse said: "Are you going to put the hips on the bosom this year?" The Maitre shook his head. "Perhaps," said the publicity director, "you will put the waist around the knees?" The Maitre shook his head again. "The bosom around the hips?" the treasurer suggested. The Maitre sucked on his licorice stick but said nothing. The production manager said: "I know. You're going to put the bosom on the back and the back on the shoulders. You will call it the 'Backward Look.'" "No, no, no," the Maitre said. The people at the table looked gloomy. "Perhaps," the treasurer said, "you are going to lower the bosom and raise the skirt." Silence. "You're not going to lower the skirts and raise the bosom?" the publicity director asked incredulously. "You're all in a rut," the Maitre said. "We want new ideas, but all the time it's the same thing, the same suggestions, the same ideas. The customers want something fresh, something new, something they've never had before." "What is that, Maitre?" the production manager said. "Tell us. You are our leader." "I am going to do something revolutionary, something we will be criticized for, something which will shake the very foundations of the industry." "Oh, tell us, Maitre," quivered the head vendeuse. The Maitre took the licorice stick out of his mouth and pointed it at the group. "I am going to put the waist where the waist belongs."

● Sheppard

(Continued from Page 75) Fairchild publications, and his father was publisher of WWD for many years," he says. "I have small firms. As soon as John graduated from Princeton he was shipped off to the J.C. Hudson Co. in Detroit to learn the retail business. After that, he was sent to Paris to learn fashion. Eventually he became head of WWD's Paris bureau, where he spent five years, leaving reluctantly for New York in 1960 to become publisher of WWD. What he did to change the sedate trade paper into gay and gossipy reading is history, and the change has rubbed off on other publications. Though John's desk is heaped with invitations every day, he says not to most of them. He is almost never seen at the big balls. "I have big dinners with four or six people, but best of all I like to have dinner alone with my wife, Jill." The Fairchilds were married in 1950 and have four children, two sons and two girls. They prefer to live in the country and tried it for a while, but a half-hour commute by train plus a half-hour in his Porsche proved too difficult. To make up for the move to the city, they took an apartment where they can watch the East River from their windows. For vacations, the Fairchilds have a home on the south shore of Long Island and a condominium in Klosters, Switzerland. Now they are tempted by Ireland. They have made two trips there and have fallen in love with Kinsale, a kind of fishing village near Cork. They have not bought a house and probably won't until their twins have graduated from college and are on their own, even though the place meets all requirements, including quiet informality and a creative group of international settlers. It even has sand and there's nothing John likes better than walking on a beach. Living apart from the crowd is very much a part of John Fairchild's character. He prefers to be an astute observer rather than participant. He is basically Puritan but was more amused than shocked when one of New York's more friendly ladies made a pass at him in a taxicab. A Shift to Style The two Fairchild publications to which John pays the closest attention, WWD (circulation 75,000) and W (circulation 250,000), are now concentrating more on style than they are on fashion. W is especially dedicated to style, not only in clothes but in decorating, entertaining, collecting. "One thing I've learned is that people prefer style to fashion. It's because style is more personal and does not necessarily depend on money," he says.

● Rothschild

(Continued from Page 75) left Courreges, because of the way he cuts clothes. I have a great rapport with everybody — the fitters and all the salesgirls. I don't mind giving a hand and I have been known to sell his clothes to passersby who didn't know who I was. Ungaro is also a friend. I suffer through the collections, I tell him whether I love it or not. It's a thrill for me to be at his premieres, and I hope he enjoys having me there. Ungaro: What I love best about her is her enormous generosity and total loyalty. Am I influenced by her? Absolutely. I'll never forget that she told me: Keep doing what you do best. What I love about him is that he has improved tremendously. He has learned how to make soft dresses, the most feminine in Paris. Ten years ago, he was very much a tailor and couldn't do the things he does now. Chanel had a gift. She kept doing the same suit year in and year out and one would keep buying them as if they were cashmere sweaters. Ungaro is also beginning to develop a style all his own. I wear a lot of his dresses at the races, and now I'm beginning to buy his evening dresses as well. White, black and red are my favorite colors, especially red because it's a strong color. I have an Oriental body; very thin waist and much wider hips. One must cheat. I hate fittings. I have neither the strength nor the patience for it. Ungaro: She always comes to my studio and we select her wardrobe together. I always ask her why she wears certain dresses, what she feels like next. That's why I designed my shawls this season — very much with her in mind. It makes me giggle when people find me elegant. Especially on the days when I am sick but still go out — with just my fur coat over a nightgown.

● Valentino

(Continued from Page 75) ate relationship developed between us, and the queen became a real, human person, a very dear and faithful friend. I see in her a very definite, confident style. A "chic" that is a strange mixture of casual and strict, austere and relaxed; strong, sportive and determined for day, yet soft, feminine, almost fragile for the evening. Her supposed extravagance is a myth. She wears her clothes over and over again. She works all week and spends her weekends riding or playing tennis, so she doesn't need that many clothes. She does not care much for furs. I don't remember seeing her in furs. She prefers raincoats. She does not wear perfume, either. I don't remember ever smelling scent around her. Besides black and grey, she likes quiet colors — all the beiges and browns. Lately, I have convinced her to wear red for the evening. She wears very little makeup, just lip gloss and mascara. She looks after her hair, but otherwise is a woman who offers little physical surprise. Hers is a natural look. We worked together for a few days once on a book project, and I would meet her in the morning at Doubleday. There, she is just another working woman; the secretaries call her "Jackie," she is kind to everyone, and she is attentive and almost shy with her chief editor. After a day together at her office, I met her one evening at a ball given for the opening of an exhibition. A mini-riot broke out among photographers and onlookers as Jackie Onassis made her entrance — once again a queen.

● Dorsey

(Continued from Page 75) work abroad, often in Paris or Italy. Yet London, with its irrepressible young people, is still a great place for street fashions and it attracts all kinds of fashion pros. Also still way on top of the world, the English staples, rainwear, tartans, cashmeres et al add up to a very strong section of the fashion spectrum, also known as Le Chic Anglais. NEW YORK — America once copied Europe. But that was a long time ago. If things go on the way they are, American-lifestyle fashions — easy, comfortable, casual — may well dominate the Eighties. See what's happened to jeans, jogging suits, T-shirts and sneakers. Judging from Claude Montana's invitation card for today's show, Western Style may be next. American designers are also beginning to spread their wings outside the United States and are focusing on Europe. Calvin Klein, whose first boutique was opened by Browns in London, is launching a second one in Milan. Browns's owner, Helen Bernstein, has been covering the American collections for years and says the time is right for the American understated sense of design. In Paris, Kim d'Estainville, whose first boutique, Hemispheres, already made a killing with the best of American sportswear, is opening a second one in Passy this spring. TOKYO is making a splash, too, mainly because it is such a new and avid market. Only a generation away from the kimono, the Japanese have now made a name for themselves, both on the level of talent and production. They have signed up famous French, Italian and American names for licensing at home. When they run out of names, they invent a few, with a preference for the Made in Paris label. The most famous Japanese de-

PARIS KARL LAGERFELT



To rise at six, to dine at ten, to sup at six, to sleep in makes a man live for ten times ten. — Victor

● Loren

(Continued from Page 75) means you're having a crisis. I used to do that when I was very young. I changed my hair color every day. One day I was a brunette, then a blonde, then red. Then, little by little, the years went by and I went back to my original color, which is a kind of brownish. Yes, I always put my hair up myself because it takes too much time to go to the hairdresser. I only go when it's necessary and I only go to Alexandre. In my business, we learn how to do everything: hairdressing, sewing, makeup. I know how to cope with myself. I'm always desperate but I know I'm going to find a way. I always manage to look a little better. My favorite hairstyle? Very simple, because I have a very defined face; my nose is pronounced, my mouth is too big. The simpler my hair, the better, because it's better to show your face, how it is, than put attention on your hairdo. [Sophia Loren and her husband, Carlo Ponti, recently were Alexandre's guests of honor. Socializing with him, she says, is different.] We see a lot of Alexandre because he is a very cultivated man and surrounds himself with intelligent people. It's a pleasure to go to his house, for he is a great man with such simplicity, such a very discreet all the time. Always knows how to There's never a wrong note. He's comfortable because he knows the facts of life and not been very easy on him because of a very positive, instead of going bitter. He insists. He always keeps eye to himself. He is at the top of his class if he has not made money. His life is quiet wanted it to be. He wanted care of his clients the way I do. Had he sold his world and he is not a common person. Is he happy? Happiness is thing so unreal. You have your downs. But he's a balance in life, an equilibrium for which we all fight. He is a serene man and a religious man. He goes to every Sunday. He has a way of being without being obnoxious has a way of being a man and at the same time of being your disposal.

This special supplement on international fashion was assembled and edited by Hel Dorsey with art direction by Denis Voltz at photographs by Charlie Gerli.



The house of Jeanne Lanvin was founded in 1887 — coincidentally the same year as the European edition of the New York Herald. Like Coco Chanel, Jeanne Lanvin began by making hats, and went on to dresses, perfumes and more. This sketch is a design that delighted the fashion-conscious in 1915.



Gianni Versace

BOUTIQUES - MILAN Via della Spiga 20 — ROME Via Bocca di Leone 26 — TURIN Galleria San Federico 60 — PARIS 53, Rue Bonaparte BRUSSELS 120, Avenue Louise — SINGAPORE Mandarin Hotel — ST. MAARTEN La Romana Royal Palm Plaza TOKYO Seibu Ikebukuro-Seibuya — MIAMI Mayfair in the Grove — HONG KONG Swire House MEN'S BOUTIQUES — MILAN Via P. Verri corner Via Montenapoleone — TURIN Galleria San Federico 60 — PARIS 59ter Rue Bonaparte BRUSSELS 120, Avenue Louise — SINGAPORE Mandarin Hotel — ST. MAARTEN La Romana Royal Palm Plaza TOKYO Seibu Ikebukuro-Seibu Shibuya — MIAMI Mayfair in the Grove — HONG KONG Swire House — LONDON 37, Brook Street SHOW ROOMS Via Santo Spirito 26/A Milan - 600, Madison Avenue New York GIANNI VERSACE Via Della Spiga 25 Milan - DIFFUSION Via S. Prima 2 Milan

MISSONI

PARIS: 43 Rue du Bac MILANO: Via Montenapoleone 1 ROMA: Via Borgognona 38/B ISCHIA: Piazzetta Dei Pini TORINO: Galleria S. Federico 12 VENEZIA: S. Marco 1312/B MÜNCHEN: 3 Amiralplatz

Handwritten Arabic text: سكتة من الاصل



LAGER

ALOMA PICASSO



It's hard to separate Yves Saint Laurent from his work. I don't think he can himself, I don't think he wants to. His work reassures me never more excited than he talks about his next color or the next play he will do for.

It was the first time in when I was terribly shy and agitated rim of my hat allow me to get too close to him or vice versa. It's only in that I went to the rue Spontane old Couture House) and I missed very few collections so the meantime, we became

My first approach to fashion was my mother dress up with gowns from grands couturiers go out at night. I discovered my own fashion at the time was Piret and at Portobello but also through Holly. The first designer I really loved with was Yves Saint Laurent. I remember cutting out of magazine the pictures introducing Yves's men's look and the one with the see-through chifonage. In the beginning, I followed Saint Laurent through the zines. Magazines were more g than; fashion dictates and dictators made them more

ave a tendency to be extravagant and my father is surely reble for that. He taught me to old. He was a dandy in his way. He loved clothes; he to put on fancy dress, he it was a game and it became satanical when he got people dress so that they could give her shirt that he had lovingly red.

'The Wrong Thing'

July 1970 I wore to Yves Laurent's fall collection a gold satin coat over a mini-red lipstick and yellow-and-vedgies. It created a stir, and merican newspaper wrote that seemed to be wearing the g thing," since fashion was the peasant look and demit: I saved that article precious because I knew that I was right. Yves confirmed it with his collection, which was all it multicolored satin, done in wa way, of course. After that I a collection of jewelry for

have always had great fun sing up and still do, making own combinations with what suits the ensemble. One week I over a plumed geranium tur from a friend of mother's and amazing black, shimmering

LONDON

PRUDENCE GLYNN



Women of the Royal Family in 1969.

It is often said that British men marry girls who are like their female relatives. In choosing Lady Diana Spencer as his future queen, the Prince of Wales may therefore have noted a Hannoverian freshness of complexion, blue eyes and good broad shoulders descending to a matronly bosom, essential for the support of all the ironwear incumbent in her future position.

The deciding factor may have been that the lady is a fashion disaster in her own right. She can thus be expected to adopt unquestioningly the royal style, which is imposed by necessity and has nothing whatever to do with haute couture and changing skirt lengths. Royal style is based on convenience, ex- make Lady Diana's wedding dress.

Let us hope that they can get away from their staple diet of Zandra Rhodes and Bill Gibb copies and a philosophy that enough yards of pretty fabric will cover the gap in their knowledge of couture construction (despite prices that can cover the down payment on a house).

Never mind, it will probably be her last venture into oon-royal style. Come to think of it, since the Prince of Wales has grown up surrounded by women to whom he is devoted and whose dress sense, taken in the literal way, would bring on cardiac arrest in a fashion editor, this is going to make it easier for him to accept the so-far nebulous presence of his future in-law. The romantic novelist Barbara Cartland, whose startling outfits suggest formaldehyde more than the tuberoses of which she writes, is to be step-grandmother. Her favorite theme is "cad snared in last chapter by doughty little virgin," so the old thing must be knocking back the patent energizers and vitamin pills at twice the normal rate to see her typewritten hopes come (arguably) true.

The stepmother-in-law is equally atrophied in style. Entering her fif-

There are some who believe that luxury is the opposite of poverty. No. It is the opposite of vulgarity. —Chanel

ties, Countess Spencer wears the clothes of the Fifties.

A royal engagement strikes joy into the heart of the populace and terror into the heart of the fashion-conscious. Just as sociologists draw graphs to indicate the state of the economy vis-a-vis the length of the hemline, so to my mind one can equate the awfulness of outfit to the grandeur of the occasion. Partly, it is to do with meanness. British women hate to spend on clothes, and having reluctantly done so — buying something quite useless in the general run of their wardrobe — they wear it, come hell or high water (both frequently come to British events) just because it's there. No one seems even to debate on the morning of Gold Cup Day at Royal Ascot if mud-length white organdy is quite the thing to wear in the downpour. And those hats! Back of the head, dear, contrasting color, and it will be all right.

In the end, the Royal-Wedding will be an affair of the heart for women and of fashion for men. Uniforms, with their implications of power and rank, are notoriously sexy, and nobody makes or wears uniforms better than the British. Obscure country gentlemen suddenly appear in the most amazing fancy dress on state occasions. Heralds ordinary, extraordinary, pousrivant, or any other kind you care to mention go about heralding things, and the chief of the local fire brigade is unrecognizable in medal-hung chic.

But it is the military uniforms which truly dazzle. No one, not even the Italians, can tailor a man so flatteringly, and one suspects that if the sensuous Latins did have a cut at it the occasion would look more like an Ivor Novello operetta than a rite taken very seriously by a people with a thousand-year-old tradition of kingship.

No More Strapless — Please So Lady Di has a few quick lessons to learn. She will never again — I hope — be allowed to appear in a strapless dress for an evening at the theater. Leaving aside the fact that the dress practically fell off — causing great merriment among the socialist press and shivers among those who know that the only secret of being well dressed is to be appropriately dressed — nobody wears a strapless dress to an occasion on which she will be seated most of the time. Why? Because you look as though you are sitting in a hip bath, silly. I hope Lady Di learned something at her first public outing from Princess Grace, who looked exquisite covered to the neck. David and Elizabeth Emanuel, who were responsible for this social gaffe in black taffeta, will also

PARIS

DIOR



Dior and Tual at a costume ball in 1956.

For the first time, somebody has come up with a new facet of Christian Dior's life and is organizing an exhibition around it. In 1941, the future father of the New Look designed his first film costumes for "Le Lit a Colonne," directed by Roland Tual.

Now, Tual's widow, Denise, is organizing a "Christian Dior et le Cinema" retrospective at Palais de Chaillot's Musée de Cinema. An homage to Dior's talent as a painter, the show includes 87 original sketches and still photos. It will open in June.

Mrs. Tual said she discovered Dior at the Gaite Lyrique theater, where he designed costumes for Sheridan's "School for Scandal."

"I was struck by the freshness of his palette, the unusually acid colors," she said. "We'd hoped that Christian Bernard would do the costumes for "Le Lit a Colonne," but he was overworked and begged off. So I thought about that young, unknown decorator."

"I was used to costume designers who gave you the vaguest drawings which had to be improved and worked upon. In Dior, I found a young maniac for detail, who gave very precise indications.

Dior had a hard time accepting fabric shortages. "We often had to change both fabrics and colors. I'd tell him that since we were filming in black and white, it made no difference, but it still made him sad."

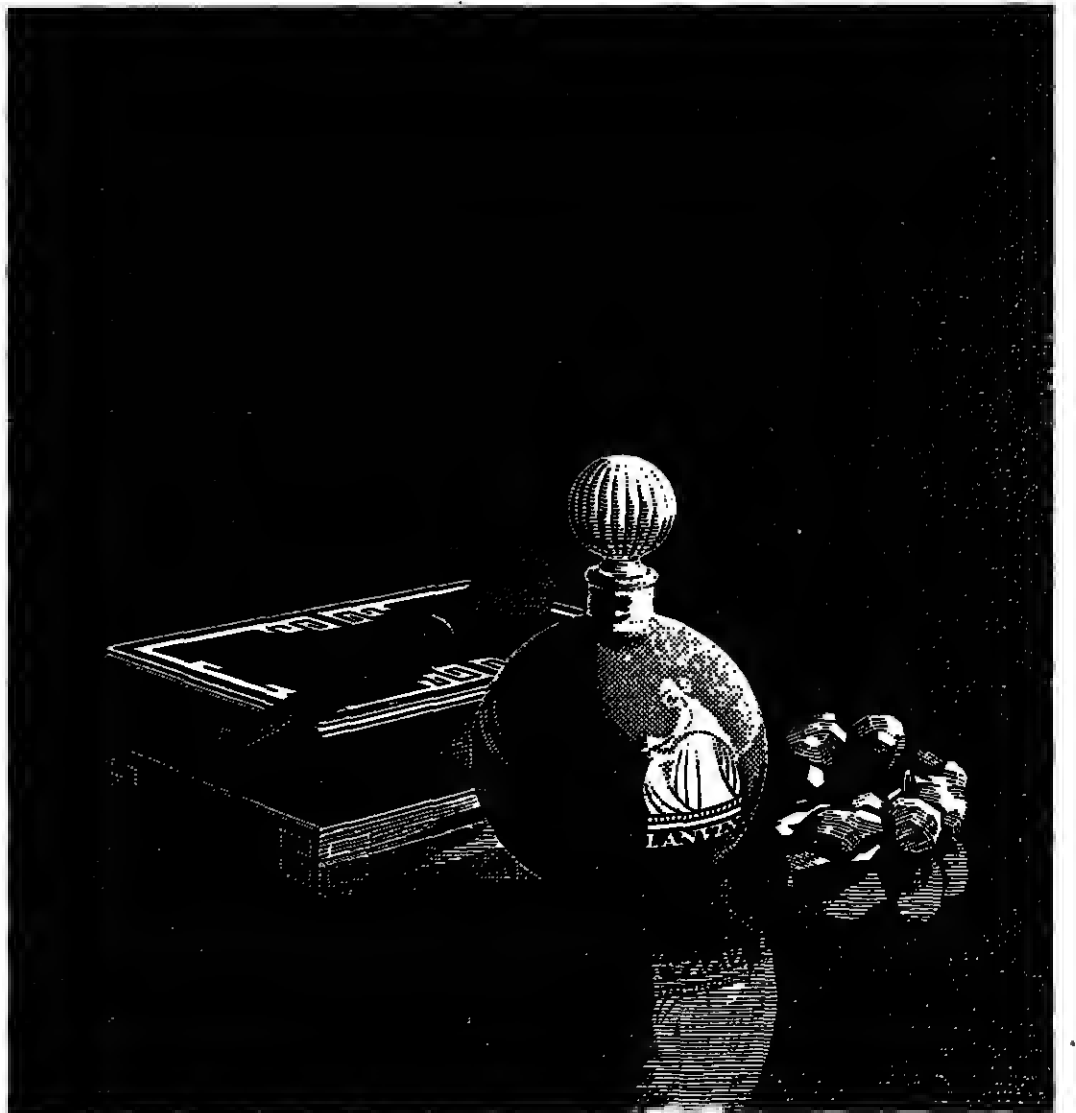
In those days, Mrs. Tual said, "Dior dressed like an Englishman, which was very pleasant during the Occupation. He wore a little brown hat, round, with a flat rim, its ribbon pierced with a feather. A blue cordflower in his gray flannel suit. You'd have thought we were in Piccadilly."

Eventually, they became friends and "I was one of eight women to whom he gave his favorite New Look dress — navy blue, with a little, white veiled hat." —H.D.



Sketches by Dior for 'Le Lit a Colonne.'

LANVIN PARIS



"I created Arpège for the beautiful women of my time, of all time"

Jeanne Lanvin 1927

Loren

ONI



MISS WORTH PARISIAN WORTH



PARIS

By Pat McColl

Running the Place des Victoires and the side streets leading to the Forum des Halles are some of the newest and best boutiques in town. Not so long ago, Victoire's Francoise Chassagnac had this corner of Paris all to herself. Now, Thierry Mugler, France Andreie and Kenzo's Jungle Jap share the Place des Victoires address.

Just off the square at 52 rue du Croix des Petits Champs is one of the newcomers, Tokio Kuzagai. Tokio's witty shoes in red and white polka-dot silk or marble-look leather are the perfect footnotes to summer fashion. Shoe stores are springing up faster than fast-food stands but this one, with its French-made shoes, is one of the best. Tokio also designs a small ready-to-wear collection that he sells in his boutique.

A few blocks away, at 16 rue du Cygne, is another Japanese newcomer, Yohji Yamamoto. The big, white-tiled boutique sets off Yohji's dramatic oversized shapes.

A dramatic oversized shape is a best-seller at another recent entry to the Halles boutique scene, Altona at 19 rue du Jour, where men and women are snapping up a tent-like French Army hiding coat. Price is part of the appeal — at 150 francs it is one of the best fashion bargains in town.

Down the street from Altona is one of the pioneers of the area, Agnes B. at 3 rue du Jour. This spring, Agnes opens her first New

York boutique, at Barney's, where the lurex striped-cotton jersey separates are sure to be winners.

Perhaps the most influential of the Halles area boutiques, along with Kenzo's Jungle Jap, is Marie and Francois Girbaud's Halles Capone at 12 rue Turbigo. This is the shop where the baggy jean was born, and every season the Girbauds come up with inspirational items which, as a notice in the shop advises, are copyrighted. That doesn't stop the fashion pouches, though: A version of Halles Capone's cotton knicker with knee tucks is all over town.

Other fun stops in the area include:

- Via Bo, 12 rue Turbigo, and its neighbor Scooter, where the young New Wave fashion crowd hangs out on Saturdays.
- Claude Barthelemy at the corner of rue Eugene Marcel and rue Turbigo, and La Nacelle at 12 rue Pierre Lescol, for reasonably priced interpretations of the romantic folkloric mood of the moment.
- Try Me, 6 rue de la Grande Truanderie, where faded cotton minis and Uger-printed corsair pants are best-sellers.
- Corinne Bricaire, 96 rue Rambuteau, another Les Halles pioneer whose new items for spring are chic baggy denims and corsair pants.

enter Chloé



PARIS

DUCHESS OF ORLEANS

How can one talk about Madame Gres without being indiscreet? That delightful woman and talented creator is like all true artists in front of their work — totally self-effacing. Frail in appearance, she is full of energy, and her courage is intoxicating. She alone can turn out sculptured dresses that seem to be made for Greek goddesses.

At each collection, I am amazed by the purity of the lines, the invention and the splendor in each of her dresses. But knowing how reserved she is, how can one talk about her? She wins you over from the first moment, yet her slightly distant glance prevents you from getting too close.

If you praise a dress, she answers: "I don't remember. Are you sure it's from me?" And after the show, when everybody applauds, she smiles a shy smile, then murmurs: "They're sweet. But what's so great about that? I'm only doing my job."

She is totally involved in her work, and has no time for herself. Sometimes, during a fitting, while she corrects a pleat or moves her pins around, she turns to her premiere (first assistant) and says: "Christine, all that's very nice, but when will you think about me? I have nothing to wear."



Mme. Gres (seated) and the duchess.

LONDON

IRA VON FURSTENBERG



Princess Ira von Furstenberg.

**J**n "Young at Any Age," I chose women whose way of life is more important to them than their looks, there is no prescription or explanation.

- Farrah Fawcett: Her favorite beauty diet is based on avocados. "I love them and they never make me feel heavy or bloated."
- Marella Agnelli: "Good looks are not possible without health. My commitment to my health means that I stay out of cities. I've also been very lucky. I've been married for 27 years. If I had gone through three divorces, a face lift would probably seem essential."
- Berry Berenson Perkins: Unlike her sister Marisa, Berry has no beauty routine. The only makeup she uses is mascara. She swims, skis and plays tennis for fun. A girl friend occasionally gives her a facial.

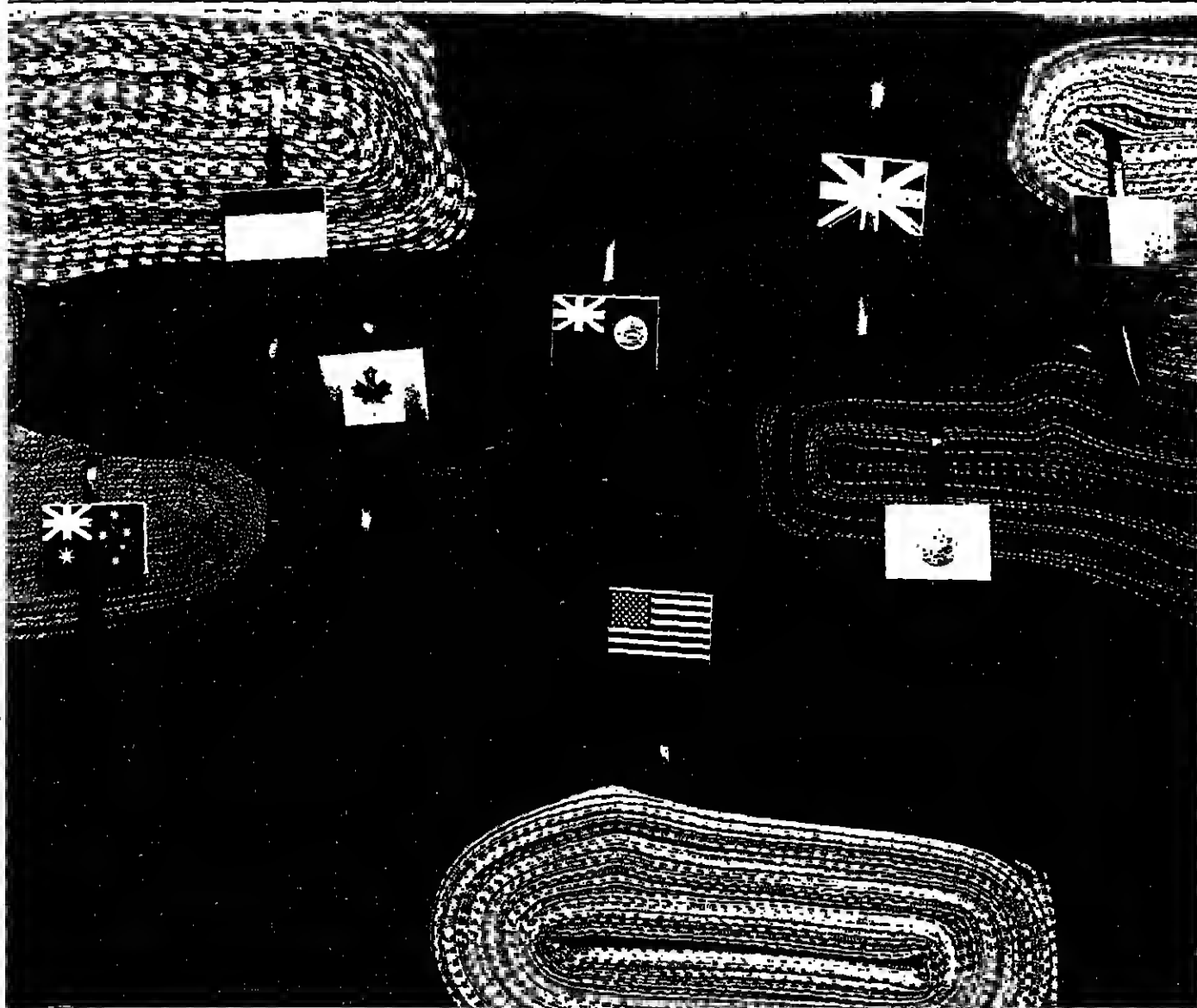
- Princess Caroline of Monaco: "I believe that to be beautiful, you must be un-self-conscious and not think about it too much. Of course, I take care of myself. Beauty is also happiness, for which there is no prescription or explanation."
- Lady Diana Cooper: "I was only known as a great beauty because I had a knack for attracting publicity. I was always falling through a skylight or holding a camel wearing evening dress. (Me in evening dress. Camel in camel.)" Having money was not exactly a handicap. "In my day, the working classes didn't even try to be beautiful. People say: 'Why don't you do this, why don't you do that?' Now, I do absolutely nothing, I just paint up."
- Lady Antonia Frazer: How does she feel about her looks? "Well, they don't bother me and I don't bother them. And I think that I benefit from that old cliché

— being pretty considering the books I write and the books I write are good considering I'm quite pretty."

- Lilli Palmer: "Teeth. It's all in your teeth. Teeth are the soul of the face. Artists always say it's the eyes, but in fact the very structure of the face is determined by one's teeth."
- Ali MacGraw: Her prescription for a good skin is a healthy sex life, exercise and eating right. "The old tried and true formula."
- Jacqueline de Ribes: "I don't think I'd ever been to the hairdresser before I married, except to get an annual cut."

- Barbara Walters: I know on earth she manages all and still look so cool, collected. "Timing," she says. "In my life, timing is true sense."
- Ghislaine Thesmar: The most important item is without a doubt. Perhaps dancing is based on but scent takes on immense importance. Balanchine loves his to wear scent and he loves dancing according to how he's.
- Diana Vreeland: "The is," she proclaims, "that could make so much of themselves. I like the artist that I think everyone should have a Japanese character like me, but I copy each other."

Scheherazade, that's easy: A little black dress, that's difficult. — Chanel



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This year marks the centenary of our office in France — the birthplace of Europe's greatest fashion houses and designers — further strengthening our ties with the fashion industry.

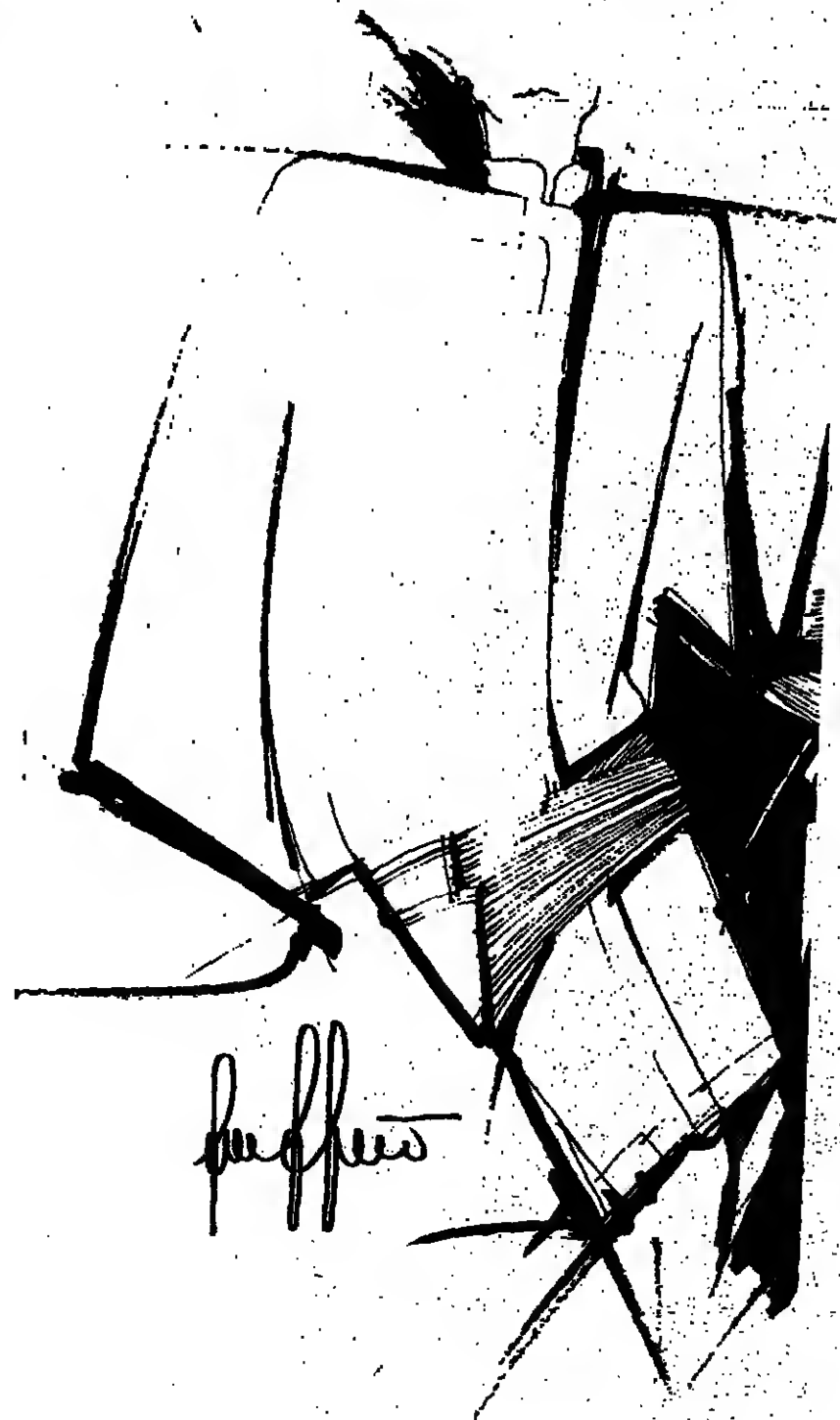
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MILAN

ROME

PARIS

By Adriana Grassi

By Leonora Dodsworth

Fashion minded women know Armani in Via Sant'Andrea, Krizia and Versace in Via della Spiga, and Missoni in Via Monte Napoleone

Raffaella Ciriel, 14 Corso Matteotti, buys in Paris from the most prestigious fashion houses and puts these outfits on sale in her showroom for selected customers.

Zenobia puts together collections inspired by French and Italian fashions, for her private customers as well as for Italy's best-known dressmakers, who buy the models and reproduce them.

Biffi, Ferre and Mazzuchelli work in much the same way.

Douini, in Via Montenapoleone at the corner of via Verri, caters to women's most intimate moments with prestigious lingerie. Here they can have nightgowns made from photographs — of Mae West, for example, or Jean Harlow. Green Garbo, Ava Gardner or Sophia Loren. The silks, embroideries, faces and insets are of high quality.

Carla Guerci in Via della Spiga is less glamorous than Donini but has a very sophisticated group of

private customers. Mrs. Giuseppina makes panties, slips, nightgowns and negligees of beautiful silk satin in shades of pale green, aqua, apricot and champagne.

Amelia Villa di Vittoria Vignano, 16 Via Manzoni, is a personalized lace and linen shop opened in 1903. The extraordinary embroidery service includes personalized initials on handkerchiefs, sheets and pillowslips, and prices can reach \$1,000. There are petit-point or chair cushions and sofas, a large range of exclusive embroidery, and lace insets for table services. A 12-piece service can cost \$20,000. Anonymity is included in the price.

Truzzi, 1 Corso Matteotti, is the place for men who are fussy about shirts. Unmooogrammed cotton shirts begin at \$120. Customers get three fittings.

Albertini, 3 Via Gesù, is the place for custom-made men's shoes. Prices begin at \$450 for classic British styles.

Franco Pompiere Colla in Via Moroni is a men's hairdressing specialist who rarely accepts women. He uses only herb products of his creation prepared by the oldest herb shop in Milan. His most famous shampoo is a nut mixture matured for a year before use. Another is a mint shampoo for tonification.

Adalberto Cremonese and his partner, Alba Giannelli, run an unpretentious but internationally known bookbindery, "La Legatoria," at 29 Corso Venezia. They rebind precious issues, using rare papers from the Twenties, imitation reptile skins from the Thirties and bright-colored crocodile prints from the Forties. Indian prints. Stationery.

Carlo Palma's flower shop in Via Alberto da Giussano is the most sophisticated in the city. Button holes to table placements. Give him the color of the table linen and his imagination produces the rest.

Most exclusive restaurants in Milan have subdued lighting and restricted menus. Reservations are essential, but obtainable only if you are known or with an habitue.

La Vittoria, La Libera, Solferino, La Briciola, Il Piccolo Teatro, Rovello and — for really private lunches and dinners — the Club 44 are the principal watering holes. Savini has changed ownership and once more is among the best. Always in the running are El Toulou, Bicc, Torre di Pisa, La Scaletta and La Collina Pistoiese.

You can still find custom-made clothes in Rome, despite crippling labor costs and a public too rushed to wait the necessary

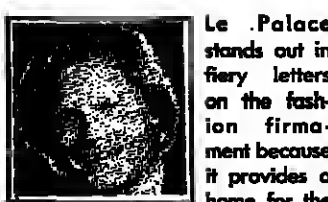
weeks. Such as: Shirts: 7 Via Belsiana, just off Piazza di Spagna. Custom-made shirts in cotton, linen, silk or wool. Rolls of fabric in solids, patterns and stripes. Orders take up to one month, the price is \$40 for a cotton shirt, \$80 for one in silk, no charge for hand-embroidered initials.

Max, 33 Via Borgognona. Menswear. Owner Massimo Bertolini stocks a tempting display of cool Egyptian cottons, fresh poplins and smartly striped and checked shirtings. A made-to-measure shirt, entirely hand-sewn, takes about two weeks. There also is a stock of standard-sized, made-up cotton shirts with the Max label, to be tried on and altered. These best-bests to custom-mades cost \$40.

Pino Maugeri, 19 Via del Leone, just off Via del Corso. Dressy blouses with ruffles, lace collars, or delicate embroidery at the neckline. A silk blouse costs \$65, while one in linen with attractive front tucking is only \$45.

Children's Clothes: Lavori Artigiani Femminili, 6 Via Capo le Case. Everything — handmade, of course — for newborns, toddlers and youngsters up to the age of six. An exquisite christening robe in lounced white organdy lovingly handworked with tiny white flowers carries a tag not far short of \$500. For a first communion, there are elegant velvet pants, a lace-trimmed shirt and silk cummerbund for \$280. Silk party dresses, bathrobes, overalls, romper suits and matching minuscule shoes, Scottish tweed coats,

LE PALACE — A FASHION LANDMARK



Le Palace stands out in fiery letters on the fashion firmament because it provides a home for the wildest dreams — and for some nightmares as well. Thanks to Fabrice Enser (inset), fashion phantasms have become the order of the day and nothing is too wild or too extreme. Parties there have included every possible theme, including a *Femme Fatale*, which, somewhat predictably, turned out to be more of an *Homme Fatale*.

An elegant woman has to be able to go to the market without having housewives laugh at her. Those who laugh are always right. — Chanel

sheets and pillowslips, cribs, lamps.

The boutique at 47 Via Fontanella Borghese is crammed from floor to ceiling with imaginative hand-made fashions for tots to 10-year-olds. Button-through, appliqued wool-knit cardigans, pint-size shirts with lacy jacsots and high-yoked party dresses in fine-wool print cotton flannel and fine wool crepe.

Shoes: Ennio Laudadio, 2 Via Gregoriana. Handmade shoes for men and women. A good range of samples to choose from, or copies of shoes you already own. Mostly classic colors: black, beige, burgundy, navy. Orders take up to three weeks, with one fitting; long-standing clients can order by telephone since Ennio registers and numbers all the lasts. Women's shoes or sandals, \$150; men's, \$250; winter boots, \$250.

Dal Co' Shoe Store, 16 Via Porta Pinciana (close to the Borghese Gardens). Handmade evening shoes with a difference, special shoes in a wedding outfit, sexy sandals. Ready-made or to match a particular dress color. Shoes are priced at \$150 and take about two weeks to make. Custom-made handbags — to match a pair of shoes if you wish — start at the same price.

Giuseppe Kessari, 4A Via Porta Pinciana. Handmade shoes for

The true goal of fashion is not to adorn but to embellish, and each time fashion reaches its goal, it is young. — Chanel

both sexes at prices starting at \$120 for women, \$200 for men. Orders take about three weeks. Ready-made footwear for those in a hurry.

Ferdinando Funaro, 9 Via Delle Cooverite. Known as "The Moccassin King," Funaro specializes in sporty footwear with a thoroughbred look. Glossy leather low- and medium-heeled walking shoes with top stitching detail or gilt metal trim. Prices for hand-sewn, made-to-measure shoes range from \$150 to \$220, but shoes made to order from ready-prepared lasts are as little as \$60. Handbags are handsomely styled in well-polished leathers and hide.

Leather Clothes: Pappagallo, 115A Via Francesco Crispi. Nappa pants, chamois shirts, wrap-around skirts in suede, sheepskin jackets, suitcases, blouses, belts. On-the-spot alterations. Special orders take about a week, prices are reasonable.

Jewelry: Alessandro Travaglini, 61a Via Condotti. To facelift great-grandmother's engagement ring, transform an odd earring into a smart pin, have your pearls re-threaded or your ears pierced using the old cork method.

If you don't see what you want, Travaglini will design and make new jewelry or faithfully follow your instructions.



GIORGIO ARMANI

Via Durini 24, Milano - 576 Fifth Avenue, New York

مكتبة مصر الجديدة















Leisure

No Snobs or Bishops at London's New St. James's



A club that welcomes women.

by Mary Blume

LONDON — The new St. James's Club, in the heart of London's clubland, is not mellow or creaky; its terra-cotta and white facade is literally as fresh as paint. It does not cater to snobs as White's does or to bishops like the Athena-

have bars, air conditioning, television with in-house movies, telephones that can be individually programmed so that the executive can push a button instead of wearing out his fingers on a dial, and very pretty handmade Italian peignoirs and towels that are fleeced at a rate the stuffer clubs would find unseemly.

There are conference rooms and cozy nooks for planning takeover bids. There is also a games room decorated in a manly tartan but with a practical stooker table that can be turned over and used for business. The club library has books by Erica Jong and David Bailey and is quite empty of elderly members snoozing under the Times. Clearly, no one comes to the St. James's Club to read.

In addition to the sybaritic suites that contrast sharply with the sobriety of the bedrooms in the older gentlemen's clubs, the St. James's offers something unique in clubland: ladies. Women are welcome members (the fee for either sex is £50 for an associate, £250 for a full membership — and a 10 percent discount on rooms).

"What's marvelous is that women are using it as their club without feeling out of place," Jean Hedley said. Luncheon in the club's very



New paint and stucco at St. James's.

good restaurant costs a male member £8.50, while a woman pays only £5.50. "We've encouraged women to eat here because I don't think anyone wants to go to a restaurant that's full of businessmen. Businessmen hate it, too," Mrs. Hedley said.

The fact that there are women members may explain the absence of a classic feature of the English club, a club tie. "We're working on it," Mrs. Hedley said, "but we just haven't agreed on a design."

Pop Dancing, Bullfights and Parades at Seville's Feria

by Eric Robins

SEVILLE — The scene of "Carmen" where oranges grow on trees on every tiny street and cobbled square, and the horses of the faena wear gaudily striped hats, Seville is the most conspicuous of the spirit of Spain.

April — soon after Holy Week, when young men parade the city wearing hoods with eye-drops and ankle-length and white robes of the medieval Christian era. Seville comes into its own on May 1, "Feria de Abril," this year, from May 1 to May 3.

It is the most typical — and most fun — of the spring festivals held in Andalusia and, as such, features the customs and folklore of the province on a large scale.

Originally a livestock fair crowded with cattle dealers and gypsies, but it has become a vast canvas, with dancing street and hundreds of pavilions and decorated with wild flowers, flags and arranged in orderly rows. It takes the oldest part of the city, where the streets are too narrow for cars.

It begins with a parade at which the equestrian skills on white, black and grey thoroughbreds — white, black and grey of the region.

Men are dressed immaculately in white, short black or grey jackets, scarves and those broad-brimmed hats that most of us associate with storybook riding sidesaddle behind them they wear dark-haired girls wearing yellow dresses with blue, white and yellow dots.

The open carriages are drawn by Andalusian white horses wearing highly polished harnesses hung with bells. Later in the day, gypsy dancers with flamenco skirts, a local form of flamenco, and sevillana harmonizes the tacaes (tap guitar and castanets, while cantao wild and haunting melodies and the Sevillana its hands to the rhythm.

It continues throughout the day Sevillana friends toast each other in the Miramonte wines and nibble tapas, essentially Spanish snacks of a hundred kinds, ranging, say, from grilled octopus tentacles and plum-sized green olives to slices of ham and snowy goat-milk cheeses.

It breeds the country's famous bulls, and Seville itself has a school for bullfighting. So the Feria de Abril bullfights are among the best to be seen in Spain. Inspired by the spirit of the festival, bullfighters of the season perform a ring with just that extra dash of skill against bulls renowned for their cunning.

A light-hearted galaxy of the thousands of tourists and visitors from the United States, Europe and the fair (it marks the Seville's busy tourist season) goes on into the night. (For security, tourists should

park their cars in the underground parking lots, locked, and be careful about pickpockets in the crowds.)

Although there is generally a full moon and the sky is studded with stars, the entire fairground is brilliantly lit with ancient castles and baroque churches outlined like filigree with tiny, colored lightbulbs. Illuminated mosaics and crests on great necklaces of light are festooned over the sandy pathways of the fair.

The revelers, including young children in the slawls and dresses of national costumes, appear to be tireless and the singing and dancing goes on hour after hour.

So it is that the first rays of a new day's sun are gilding the towering spires of Seville before the last plaintive note of a sevillana dies away and the guitars are silent.



Dapper horsemen with girls riding sidesaddle parade by the throngs of Seville.

to buy anything: postcards, castanets, giant dolls in Andalusian costumes.

The hippies, conscious now, are doing their laundry in the fountain. The children, who could not have slept very much, have replaced their aquatic games by the bula boop. Both boys and girls are throwing themselves into a real championship of a sport that for us is totally outmoded. There are few strollers; the rhythm is still lazy and slow, the sun already quite hot.

You can discover the Plaza Dona Elvira at any hour, day or night. But if you make the discovery at midnight and the moon is full, the air cooled by the fountain and scented with jasmine and magnolia, the enchantment will be total. The serenading of a Jamaican playing the guitar enhances the magic of the place.

The plaza's six benches are all taken. Parents watch their children play in the fountain, splashing passers-by, without a single reproach. In Spain the child is king, and his kingdom extends late into the night.

Some soldiers, in plain clothes but easily recognizable by their very short hair, stare insistently at the young girls sitting on the ground around the Jamaican musician. Four hippies have made the plaza their dormitory. They seem unwelcome inside their sleeping bags.

In the morning, the face of Plaza Dona Elvira changes completely. The souvenir store is open, and the tourists, full of energy, are ready

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Piffy New Paris Jazz Clubs

by Michael Zwerin

PARIS — Miracle of miracles, good things come in pairs. After a decade of drought, Paris now has two large, serious clubs on a par with New York's 1 Line and London's Ronnie Scott's.

First, Jazz Unite, in the elaborate new center called "Les Quatre Temps" (Four Seasons) that just opened in the La Defense, a sort of Dallas-sur-hard by the Samaritaine department next to a pizza emporium and right the disco roller rink. It is a spacious, and ventilated club — a novelty in a where jazz is usually amateurishly pro-

more unusual, Gerard Terrones, the star, was actively courted by the municipalities with tax breaks and financial aid because it was thought he would center's image, as well as animate its jazz. This is another illustration of the jazz is no longer heavy bordello music is become socially acceptable.

Unite — which also includes a restaurant and bar/jazz discotheque — with Archie Shepp and followed with the Grey big band, the Dutch jazz/theater William Breaker Kolkoff, and (through April 7) Sam Rivers. It is a cafe-theatre with 400 soft red chairs, spots and tasteful neon strip lights on

bandstand is roomy, the acoustics excel the million-franc investment includes room for audio and visual taping. Room is 25 to 35 francs depending on the

star, and an optional drink starts at 10 francs. Closed on Sunday. (Tel: 776.44.26).

La Defense is only one stop from the Etoile on the RER suburban transportation network, which is clean, quiet and efficient; it might be said that getting there is half the fun. Getting back is something else, however. The last train leaves at 12:45 a.m. Paris is difficult to find. Those who park their cars in the underground parking lots need to be computer whizzes to figure out how to use the tickets that open the exit gates. Asking the attendant won't help either — he'll give you a good lesson in Parisian aggression. Suggestion: Yell back in English. It won't help but you'll feel better.

Meanwhile, on the other side of town, at 7 rue des Petits Ecuries, Paris 10, in what was once the printshop of the newspaper Le Parisien Libre, the management of the successful Geneva club New Morning plans to open a Paris branch with the same name this week.

The Swiss brothers Daniel and Alain Farhi invested a million francs in their cafe-theater, which will seat 500 people comfortably, 300 in a squeeze. Admission is 30-50 francs, depending on the attraction, and drinks (optional) start at 10 francs. There will be a fast food restaurant with a separate entrance. Programming is more eclectic than at Jazz Unite, with rock, folk, blues and salsa, as well as jazz.

The New Morning has scheduled the following artists for the month of April: Richie Havens, Ron Carter, Chet Baker and Art Blakey's Jazz Messengers (Blakey's current formation is his most exciting in years). Call for specific dates. Future bills include: Taj Mahal, Dewey Redman and John Scofield.

The metro stop is Chateau d'Eau, not exactly central — but the owners point out that it is



Richie Havens, to play in Paris.

easy to park in the neighborhood. Concerts will consist of two sets, from 9 p.m. through midnight, plus nightly jam sessions until 2 a.m. Filming and taping systems are also being installed. Closed on Sunday. (Tel: 745.82.55).

Can Paris support two operations of such dimensions? Paris audiences have become so accustomed to being pushed, crowded and generally ripped off that they have lost the habit of going to hear live music. Perhaps these new clubs will bring them out again.

Finding an Au Pair (Continued from page 13W)

some home very late, and this makes a day for the au pair by the time she gets to 7 p.m. Also, it is important for a man to be able to sit down together at a table of day without having to make a reservation to a third person.

A suburban housewife agrees: "In the beginning we considered our au pair such a part of the family that we had her serve the children and then eat with us. It was a disaster. My husband got home very late and had to make a reservation to a girl who could only talk in gibberish, while I jumped up and down all day serving them. In the end, she ate with the children. It was better for everyone."

Parent cultures view an au pair's status differently. In most of the Western European and Scandinavian countries, spending a year in a foreign country is considered a valuable asset in terms of work experience and education. In the view of the au pair, according to Roy O'Hara, a young Iranian in France, "mathematics for a year."

"Think being an au pair is a good idea," she says. "But in Iran it is considered shameful. Foreigners who live in Iran have enough to do so that they don't need to work like my parents send me money because they want me to have to work."

Her father would be very angry if he knew I was roning or baby-sitting to earn pocket money. But he can't begin to understand how life here is. They send me 2,000 rials a month and it isn't enough by the time for my room, buy food, books and, occasionally, some new clothes. Maggie Marin, a 26-year-old au pair

who works in the Paris suburbs, working in France has been a definite plus. "I don't regret working as an au pair. I have much more confidence now in the kitchen and with children. I've even become close to the children and have seen changes in them since I've come. On the other hand, I'm always glad to turn them over to their mother at night."

Says the wife of an American bank president who has traveled all over the world with her husband and has always had an au pair girl: "I wouldn't do without them. They've practically kept our marriage together. Instead of running around chasing the children to give them their dinner and baths at 7 p.m., I can sit down and have a quiet drink with my husband while the au pair takes care of the kids probably better than I would anyway."

Here are some tips for employers: Don't treat your au pair as your hired slave. The time she devotes to a family is meant to enrich — not depress — her. Do try to include her in cultural outings. You are her link to a foreign culture. Don't make one set of meals for you and another for the au pair. She is "an au pair" and should eat the same things you do — whether she likes them or not! Do make sure your directions are clear, preferably in writing.

WHERE TO FIND AU PAIRS: ENGLAND: London: Wentbury International Agency, tel. 01/445.69.58. Europair Agency, Prosper House, 146-154 Kilburn High Road, tel. 01/328.72.51. FRANCE: Paris: Eglise Danoise, rue Lord Byron, tel.

359.82.31; Mission Hollandaise, 39 rue du Docteur Heulin, tel. 627.49.02; Foyer Le Pont, 86 rue de Gergovie, tel. 306.51.21; Foyer Perceval, 14 rue Pierre Demours, tel. 380.19.26; Accueil Familial des Jeunes Etrangers, 23 rue du Cherche-Midi, tel. 222.50.34; Amicale Culturelle Internationale, 77 rue Godot de Mauroy, tel. 742.94.21; Entree-Aide Allemande, 42, avenue Georges V, tel. 720.22.85; Alliance Francaise, 101 Blvd. Raspail, tel. 544.38.28 poste 61; Service Social de l'Institut Catholique, 21 rue d'Assas, tel. 548.31.70, L'Arche, 7 rue Bargaue, tel. 273.34.39; Centre d'Information et de Documentation Jeunesse, 101 Quai Branly, tel. 566.40.20.

GERMANY: Frankfurt: Zentralstelle fur Arbeitsvermittlung, Feuerbachstrasse 42, 6 Frankfurt, 611/71.111. ITALY: Milan: Soggiorni all Estero per la Gioventu, via Faubourg-Raffelli 16, tel. 2/265.26.31. Rome: Associazione Nazionale Student Au Pair, Via F. Cividini 43 (Paroli), tel. 6/804.533.

THE NETHERLANDS: Amsterdam: Bureau International de Contacts de Jeunes (BIJK), Professor Tulpstraat 2, tel. 020/24.66.63. SWITZERLAND: Geneva: Union Suisse des Amis de la Jeune File, 8 rue Vignier, tel. 22/20.73.30. Zurich: Verein der Freudenten Junger Maedchen, Kapfsteig 44, tel. 1/53.65.07.

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# The art market Giving Up the 18th-Century Image

by Souren Melikian

PARIS — Paris sales should be closely watched by those with a weak spot for French decorative arts. Sweeping changes are under way.

For the first time in a century and a half, the equation of 18th-century French furniture and good taste is challenged. This is beginning to affect price patterns, as could be observed at the Hotel George V on March 18 and 19, and at Drouot on March 30.

The first auction held at the Hotel George V by the Ader-Picard-Tajan auctioneering group owes its significance to the provenance of the items. A number of objects and pieces of furniture came from the hotel particulier (town house) of the Wendel family, whose name is inseparable from the birth, growth, and decline of the French steel industry.

The pieces sold on March 18 offered a perfect reflection of the French *haute bourgeoisie* vision of the 18th century: They were big, occasionally important and seldom subtle — in short, obvious. A decade ago those were cardinal virtues, commercially speaking.

Now, the picture has been drastically modified. On one hand, pieces of historic significance reach heights that once would have seemed improbable. A startling example was provided by a pair of commemoorative vases in marble and thuya burr made to celebrate the birth of the heir apparent in 1781. The elephantine shapes, remotely derived from ancient Roman models, border on vulgarity, but the pair is unique and therefore soared in a staggering 440,370 francs.

On March 19, another piece equally important to art historians met with a comparable fate. This was a commode reportedly from the Guy de Rothschild collection. In shape it matches a famous pair made for a palazzo in Parma, now gracing the presidential palace in Rome. The floral marquetry suggested to experts the hand of the great cabinetmaker Jean-Pierre Latz. Its ornate fittings are perhaps the most perfect that this writer remembers seeing on any commode of the Louis XV period.

The piece was acquired by an Iranian collector established in Paris for 1,601,370 francs, a huge price that would easily have been multiplied two or threefold, if French museums had not made it known before the auction that it would not be allowed out of France.

Such unrestricted enthusiasm hardly spreads

beyond pieces of that caliber. Superb objects will sell poorly even though they may suit the essence of 18th-century aesthetics. Their dainty materials, subtle nuances in half-tone coloring and elaborate ornaments are the very opposite of all that modern eyes are used to. A superlatively fine Louis XVI clock was sold for an unsatisfactory 72,000 francs. Nowadays, its elegant, finely balanced potelain pillars and ormolu figures set on the pedestal are merely perceived as fussy decoration.

A superb set of six royal Aubusson tapestries in excellent condition suffered from the same prejudice. The sophisticated use of half tones and shading so typical of the early 18th century gave it a special subtlety — too much of it for the modern eye permanently exposed to contrasted primary colors spread over large abstract surfaces. The set of six was cheap at 715,000 francs.

In contrast, a single 16th-century tapestry from Brussels showing a *chasse* scene, walking in a forest went up to 410,000 francs. Its design was magnificent, but the colors have faded. Moreover, professionals were aware that it had been sent in for sale by a Brussels colleague, unlike the Aubusson set from the Wendel estate. It might be argued that in those upper strata, there are few potential buyers, which makes accidents less astonishing.

Such a theory, however, is disproved by the March 30 auction conducted at Drouot by the Laurin-Buffard-Tailleur group. On that day, Eric Buffard was auctioning the kind of Louis XVI furniture that everyone dreamed of a generation ago. Not the rich royal furniture, but refined, simple pieces made for homes of the provincial aristocracy. Some actually came from authentic chateaux, such as Ancey-le-Franc. Yet, they did not sell any better.

A set consisting of four chairs and four armchairs with square backs and tapering fluted legs was knocked down at 66,570 francs — peanuts for elegant pieces of the Louis XVI period marked with the stamp of Bizard.

A secretary in mahogany veneer, also in the more restrained vein of the Louis XVI period, sold for only 50,070 francs — 1,000 francs less than another secretary, very fine but damaged, of the "Empire" (Napoleonic) period. Twenty years ago, whatever their respective prices, the Louis XVI secretary would have been at least three times as expensive as the Empire secretary, if only because it carries the mark of a famous cabinetmaker, Nicolas Petit.

Such modest prices become significant contrasted with the high prices paid here from other periods.

There is good reason to believe it will trend to continue — historic unquestionable authenticity going, rust, including very fine pieces, steadily. The reason is simple. His are sought after by museums and collectors of international standing, no longer wanted in the home. As the seal of death on their commerce

## Great Sales in Lor

PARIS — The two-tier market and consequences on 19th- and 20th masters are spectacular. The comb three factors — a big name, a clear work within the artist's hand, and instantly perceptible visual effect — value of any such work by two, three or four times.

On March 30, there was Christie's sale of 28 works from the collection of the artist by the English millionaire American parents who settled in Paris. A Rene Magritte gouache, signed world record for its category at \$97,000. Then Van Gogh's "Shepherd" an engraving by Millet, sold for \$9,000. Any painting made after another is usually disregarded. This one, again, is hailed as one of Van Gogh's pieces. The "Shepherd" was sold for \$234,150. Given the 20 percent commission, this means that the painting would record over its 1978 value. A good deal for the inspired vendor.

# Guggenheim Museum to Reopen in Venice

by Jeffrey Robinson

VENICE, Italy — The Peggy Guggenheim collection, housed in the large white palazzo on the Grand Canal where she used to live, opens its sculpted gates to the public April 5 for its second season "without Peggy."

And for the first time, two works that have never been seen before will go on view. One is Giacomo's small "Model For a Garden" in wood, which is unlike any of the other Giacomettis in the collection.

The other couldn't go unnoticed even if it wanted in because it is the famous bedstead that Alexander Calder made for Peggy Guggenheim in the winter of 1946 — a large sculpture in sterling silver that hung over her bed for 33 years. The only people who ever saw it were the ones privileged enough to be given personal tours through her private quarters. It was made in silver, as she herself once explained, "because of the war, the only material available was silver, which cost more than all the work Sandy [Calder] did on it."

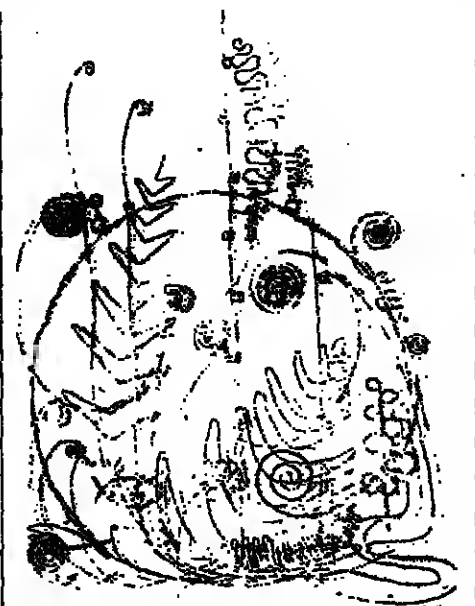
There will also be two new galleries. Last year, two rooms on the west side of the house were put into shape to show paintings; this year, two rooms on the east side will be opened: the bedroom and the guest room. The collection has also been rehung.

"What we at the museum have been hoping to do," explains Philip Rylands, administrator of the collection, "is to transform what had been for many years a rather neglected art house into a major museum of modern art that conforms to the highest standards."

Rylands, an art historian from Oxford, came to Venice in 1973 with his wife Jane. They met Peggy Guggenheim that year, and for the next six years, while Rylands worked on his Ph.D. thesis and on the "Venice in Peril Fund," they became close friends. Peggy Guggenheim obviously liked the young British couple, and they might have been the last friends she made.

"Peggy was straightforward," says Jane Rylands. "She knew what she wanted to do and she did it. Actually, she didn't have a very high opinion of herself, but she was not a gossip and she was not petty and she was not difficult. I always found her a very comfortable person to get along with."

During the last years of her life, Peggy Guggenheim turned the palazzo and her collection



Calder "bedstead" in sterling silver.

never in her uncle's Solomon R. Guggenheim Foundation (which runs the Guggenheim Museum in New York). When she died in 1979, the foundation asked Philip Rylands in administrator the Venice collection.

"I took over on Dec. 24, 1979," he recalled. "It was the day after Peggy died. It was something I never expected to do."

These days he is deeply involved in the changes that are being planned. About \$500,000 in improvements has been suggested, so funding must be arranged. For also, an endowment fund must be started, as the villa and the art collection were left without an endowment. The house has been repainted, but maintenance costs continue to rise. The garden is being put into shape. And because of all this costs money, for the first time, there will be an admission fee this year.

Rylands says Peggy Guggenheim had considered it but never got around to doing it. "There's no reason why we shouldn't charge an entrance fee, because costs are rising and we have to fund them. And crowds have simply become too large. Last year we set 110,000 people. It's unimaginable. So we set

ted on 2,000 lire (\$2), which is quite steep for Venice. On the other hand, entrance fees all over town are on the rise, and ours will stay at 2,000 lire for quite a while."

Another project is the creation of a library to house Peggy Guggenheim's art catalogues. "Museums and gallery owners were forever sending her catalogues. There are now maybe as many as 2,000 on our office shelves, and this may be the nucleus of a library linked to the collection. But again, these things depend on funding, and our first priority is to make this into a first-class museum."

The toughest part of that task has already been done, and that was accomplished by Peggy Guggenheim when she acquired the works that make up her collection. This, then, is as much a museum of Peggy Guggenheim herself as it is of the work she collected.

"We probably won't have in concern ourselves with purchases for the museum," Rylands goes on, "because the collection itself will probably not grow. There is no justification for that. The collection is an historic fact and will be kept together as a collection. It's important that it be this way."

Peggy Guggenheim, he says, not only had a good eye for art but the money to buy good examples of great artists: "She covers Cubism, Surrealism and Abstract Expressionism with top-flight, very distinguished pieces. There is nothing else like it in this country. She bought Rothko, Still and Motherwell way back in the mid-1940s."

"And look what she personally did for Jackson Pollock. She probably shocked a lot of people in Venice in the early '50s when she showed Pollock. But he was her greatest achievement," Peggy Guggenheim was Pollock's sponsor for many years, and at one point she owned a significant proportion of his work.

Unfortunately, today there are only 11 Pollocks left. Says Rylands, "A small vestige of what the Pollock collection used to be. She gave so many away, including the 20-foot mural in her New York apartment. But then, the Pollocks we have are special ones. They span the years 1942-1947, and that was his best period."

The Peggy Guggenheim Collection is in the Palazzo Venier del Leon, 701 San Gregorio, Venice, and is open daily except Tuesdays 2-3 p.m., from April 5 through October.

## Special offer to our readers.

For those who missed the article on how to order custom-made clothes directly from Hong Kong tailors ("If the Suit Fits, Copy It," Weekend, March 7-8, 1981), the International Herald Tribune will send a copy of the article along with the list of tailors approved by the Hong Kong Tourist Board. Write to: Barbara Lewis, International Herald Tribune, 181 Avenue Charles-de-Gaulle, 92521 Neuilly Cedex, France.

## Galleries in London

LONDON — At a recent meeting of the British section of AICA (the International Association of Art Critics) I was assured by a fellow member, currently researching exhibition facilities, that London and its environs have more than 500 galleries and print and picture shops. The degree of selectivity for this column can therefore be appreciated.

Five exhibitions this week caught my particular attention, and chief among these is that of Relief Paintings by Judith Rothschild at the Art and Architecture Foundation, 11 Tottenham Court Road, W1 to April 11.

Born and educated in the eastern United States (Wellesley College, Cranbrook Academy, Art Students League), in the mid-1940s Rothschild worked first with Hans Hofmann and then as studio apprentice/assistant to S.W. Hayter. Since that time, she has been among the foremost American abstract artists.

Her current paintings are of two kinds. In the first, a small area of intense "landscape" painting is counterpointed by wide brush

blocks of color augmented by relief brush and leaf motifs, as though a fragment of the "landscape" had been magnified a hundred times.

In the other kind, leaf and flower forms in relief are superposed upon strong simple blocks of color. While by no means imitating Oriental painting, these latter reliefs are intensely Oriental in feeling and character, and would very happily serve as the chief object of contemplation on the *tokonoma* of the Japanese Abode of the *Asymmetrical* — or Ten Room.

Winifred Nicholson died in her 88th year, less than three weeks before a show of her recent paintings, (to April 15) opened at the Crane Kalman Gallery, 178 Brompton Road, SW3. She was the first wife of Ben Nicholson and exhibited with him for the first time in London in 1923. Ever experimenting (she was one of the foremost Abstract Constructivists of the late 1920s and early 1930s), she had recently taken a new direction — she now paints figurative forms, for example, a pot of flowers in a win-

## Galleries in Paris

PARIS — Jose Hernandez, born in 1944, has the mild face of a Raphaelian Jesus and is one of the most talented painters of this generation.

The themes of his paintings (at the Galerie Negru, 40 rue Mazarme, Paris 6, to April 16) are all visions of a macabre baroque universe full of rotting dignitaries. It is a very Hispanic subject and one that has both pictorial roots (there is a fine demonic strain in Western art), and a literary tradition.

His work has affinities, for instance, with the writings of Gabriel Garcia Marquez, in which life and death, organic and mineral, are often blended and decomposing tyrants pore over their reflection in a mirror, searching for some vestige of life in their own features.

Hernandez is at his best in his larger compositions, which play derivative variations on the triumphal hagiographies of the Renaissance.

The smaller paintings and drawings are mostly "monster portraits" and tend to be replays of something more convincingly expressed when his subjects are shown in action.

Roland Cat (Galerie Ivy Brachot, 35 rue Grenuguet, Paris 6, to April 25) has set a well-mastered craft at the service of a form of imagination that is intriguingly

closer to extrapolation than to reality.

In one underwater landscape of dolphins in ruins of a city with its expressways on a floor, in another, a man wheelbarrow through a forest of mannequins.

In one landscape along Breughel's diogenes is a labyrinth in the foot on the far side of a erupting volcano threaten the maze's rectilinearity.

All this suggests that manly a very fine illustration of the qualities this den possible craft, instead the power to invent situations with which one can identify, and the ability to simple notion in an artistry.

He achieves this through measure, to his cleverly seen medium — a limited range of inks (blue, grey and brown) that somehow that we have seen some far in our dreams.

A retrospective of of paintings by Albert (1875-1947) at Artcurial, Matignon, Paris 8, to April 25, a chance to admire a durable, if unspacious of the 20th century.

The landscapes chronicle quiet travels, ranging from Stockholm. Not all things shown come off eye but that is hardly important does count is that one can a few of Marquet's heartwarming achievement.

Marquet's art is striking economy of means — an impression of a sort of play that manages to be that is essential about the

This economy is important because it leaves so much space and allows the viewer to complete the painting with his own imagination and emotion painter makes us recognize we have never seen before.

He uses a moment in time, space (the Port of Algiers a day) to solicit the viewer's locations of moments in when space was endless a second to linger. The first because broad and luminous. Life, serenity and color. There is much sensibility intelligence in his paintings, which seem to lead us to awareness and a warmth of date from beyond the canvas were not so, what would for the part of Algiers or the countless views of it. Near and the same. The d in the exhibition also deem Marquet's economy and d humor.

— Michael

weekend

HOTELS	HOTELS	HOTELS
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<p><b>ART EXHIBITIONS</b></p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;"> <div style="width: 30%;"> <p><b>BERN</b></p> <p><b>GALERIE MARBACH</b> Königsplatz 2, Bern Tel.: 031-25 42 05/23 23 23</p> <p><b>OTTO NEBEL</b> oil, collage, watercolors March 11 - April 18</p> </div> <div style="width: 30%;"> <p><b>LONDON</b></p> <p><b>ALWIN GALLERY</b> 9-10 Grafton Street, Bond Street, W.1. 01-499 0314.</p> <p>London's Leading Sculpture Gallery</p> </div> <div style="width: 30%;"> <p><b>PARIS</b></p> <p><b>WALLY FINDLAY</b> Galleries International new york - chicago - milan - bruch - berlin - iberlin</p> <p>exhibition <b>LUCIEN NEUQUELMAN</b></p> <p>impressionists, post-impressionists</p> <p>2, av. Matignon - Paris 8<sup>e</sup> Tel. 228.70.74 mon. thru. sat. 10 a.m. - 7 p.m.</p> </div> </div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; margin-top: 10px;"> <div style="width: 30%;"> <p><b>FRANCE AND BRITISH DRAWINGS</b> Until 25 April Catalogue on request</p> </div> <div style="width: 30%;"> <p><b>DRIAN GALLERIES</b> 7 Park Street, W.2, Tel.: 723 9473</p> <p>Drawings by <b>MARIAN C. DAMERELL</b> 7th April - 14 Daily 10-5, Sat 10-1.</p> </div> <div style="width: 30%;"> <p><b>FERDINAND BOL SELF-PORTRAIT FOR SALE</b></p> <p>Write Box 337, International Herald Tribune, 32 Rue de Valenciennes, 1200 Lausanne, Switzerland</p> </div> </div>		
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<p><b>16th Auction of important watches, jewels</b></p> <p>In the Casino de Baden, W. Germany Saturday 25th of April 1981 at 4 p.m.</p> <p>For sale: Patek Philippe: Perpetual Calendar with repeat, split second, regulator; Patek Philippe: Calatrava watch; Trench, A. Lange &amp; Sohne Glashütte, Grand Complication; Patek Philippe: Grand Complication watch; other important watches; other jewelry: 19th century and Art-Deco, in addition Fabergé, illustrated catalogue \$20.</p> <p>Dr. Crott &amp; Schmelzer P.O. Box 146, Pontarlier, 2 D-5100 Aachen, W. Germany, Telex: 482 8329861 phone: 241-36900</p>		

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SINESS NEWS BRIEFS

pects to Maintain '80 Investment Rate

ON — British Petroleum expects 1981 capital investment to be year's £2 billion despite falling oil demand, which poses prob-

er Ramo Sells Satellite Data System

BROOK, Ill. — Bunker Ramo says it has made the first sale of 720 satellite data system, to ISA Communications Services for

buys Share in W. German Jewelry Firm

YORK — Zale of Dallas, operator of jewelry and other retail has acquired for an undisclosed amount of cash an 85-percent

ronics Wins Nippon Headset Approval

A CRUZ, Calif. — Plantronics says its Plantronics-Santa Cruz received approval from Nippon Telegraph and Telephone to

ical Bank to Expand Currency System

YORK — Chemical Bank says it plans to expand its multicur-

Plans to Market Automated Factories

y Andrew Pollack New York Times Service YOR — General Electric

Claims VW ed Buyers Engine Flaw

INGTON — The Federal Commission Thursday Volkswagen with failure

Synfuel Nomination

NEW YORK — Edward E. Noble, 53-year-old Oklahoma oil-

COMPANY REPORTS

Netherlands

Year Revenue 1980 1977 Profits 2,570 2,150 Per Share 4.52 4.15

Fed Considers Ending Weekly Money Data

By Clyde H. Farnsworth New York Times Service WASHINGTON — The Federal Reserve Board has announced that it is considering ending the

Bonn Faces Increasing Credit Need Approach to Arabs Is Reported Possible

BONN — West Germany may have to increase its public borrowing in 1981 from the 27.4 billion Deutsche marks in the budget

U.S. Wholesale Prices Up 1.3%; Jobless Rate Steady for March

WASHINGTON — Pushed upward by surging energy costs, the prices charged by producers for

Prices on Wall Street Slip As Profit-Taking Sets In

NEW YORK — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange drifted lower Friday in active trading

PEOPLE IN BUSINESS

European Asian Bank has named Michael Boehm spokesman of the board of managing directors;

EEC Steel Producers Fail to Agree on Cuts

LUXEMBOURG — Steel producers from the European Economic Community have been unable to reach complete accord

R.J. Reynolds Weighs Buying Rothmans

By Sandra Salmans New York Times Service NEW YORK — R.J. Reynolds Industries, the leading tobacco

Chinese Oil Output Over Quarter's Goal

PEKING — China's oil output slightly exceeded the target in the first three months of 1981,

CURRENCY RATES

Table with columns for Currency, Par, and Dollar values. Includes entries for Australian, Belgium, Canada, etc.

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NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Apr. 3

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

Table of NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices for April 3, 1981. Columns include stock symbols, prices, and volume. Includes a 'Continued from Page 6' note.

AMEX Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Apr. 3

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

Table of AMEX Nationwide Trading Closing Prices for April 3, 1981. Columns include stock symbols, prices, and volume.

Floating Rate Notes

Closing prices, April 3, 1981

Table of Floating Rate Notes with columns for bank names, coupon rates, and bid/ask prices.

Selected Over-the-Counter

Closing Prices, April 3, 1981

Table of Selected Over-the-Counter stocks with columns for company names, prices, and volume.

European Stock Markets

April 3, 1981 (Closing prices in local currencies)

Table of European Stock Markets for Amsterdam, Paris, London, Zurich, and Milan, listing various stock indices and prices.

Toronto Stocks

Closing Prices, April 2, 1981

Table of Toronto Stocks with columns for company names, prices, and volume.

Montreal Stocks

Closing Prices, April 2, 1981

Table of Montreal Stocks with columns for company names, prices, and volume.

Canadian Indexes

April 3, 1981

Table of Canadian Indexes showing various market indices and their values.

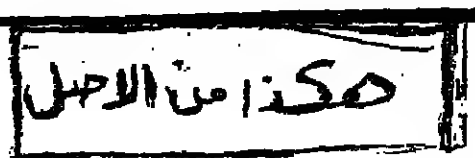
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Notes on symbols and abbreviations used in the stock tables, including terms like '12 Month Stock', 'High Low Div.', and 'Close Price'.





U.S. COMMODITY PRICES

Table of U.S. Commodity Prices including Chicago Futures, New York Futures, Cash Prices, and Commodity Indexes.

London Metals Market

Table of London Metals Market prices for various metals like gold, silver, and platinum.

Tokyo Exchange

Table of Tokyo Exchange prices for various commodities.

London Commodities

Table of London Commodities prices for items like sugar, coffee, and cocoa.

European Gold Markets

Table of European Gold Markets prices for gold and silver.

Cash Prices

Table of Cash Prices for various commodities.

Light Quake Hits Denver

Denver - A light earthquake struck the Denver metropolitan area Thursday...

Commodity Indexes

Table of Commodity Indexes for various groups of goods.

PEKING - RENE ORTIZ

PEKING - RENE ORTIZ, secretary-general of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries...

Eurocurrency Interest Rates

Table of Eurocurrency Interest Rates for various currencies.

Paris Commodities

Table of Paris Commodities prices for various goods.

Gold Options

Table of Gold Options prices for different contracts.

European Options Exchange

Table of European Options Exchange prices for various options.

Market Summary

NYSE Most Actives

Table of NYSE Most Actives stocks.

Dow Jones Averages

Table of Dow Jones Averages.

Standard & Poors

Table of Standard & Poors index.

NYSE Index

Table of NYSE Index.

Lot Trading in N.Y.

Table of Lot Trading in N.Y.

American Most Actives

Table of American Most Actives.

AMEX Index

Table of AMEX Index.

Friday's

Table of Friday's market activity.

NEW HIGHS - 13

Table of NEW HIGHS.

NEW LOWS - 4

Table of NEW LOWS.

Peru-Ecuador Border

Peru opened their common border Thursday for the first time...

INTERNATIONAL EXECUTIVE OPPORTUNITIES

NOVA Canada-Engineering, Data Processing, Accounting Opportunities

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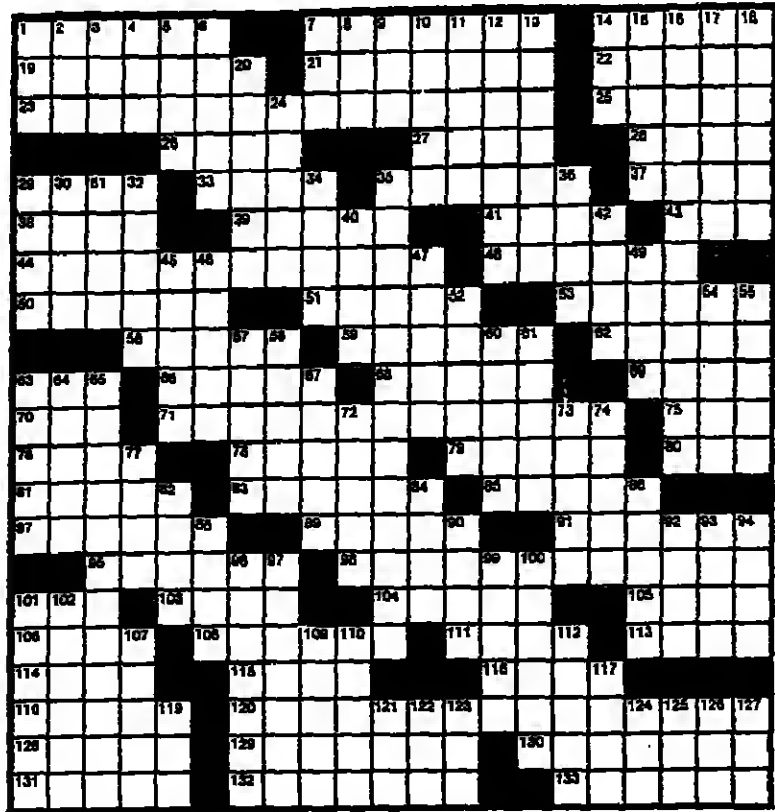
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CROSSWORD PUZZLE

Edited by EUGENET MALESKA

Lettermen Uncovered By John McCarthy Samson



- ACROSS
1 Shaggy
7 "Heart of Dede"
14 Indian ruler
19 Reptiles
21 They made a star trek
22 Figure of speech
23 General Stuart
25 Principle of right
26 Sixth Hebrew month
27 Doozy
28 Quechuan
29 Dada
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5 "Lobengrin"
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8 A Glax, for short
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14 Abbr. for 1 or 2 hoop fame
16 Financier
17 At the summit
18 Queen of Hades
20 Bandage
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26 Glitzy
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38 Polish foregoer
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45 Meat treat
46 Under, film villain
47 Type of pitcher's dress game
49 Conciled
52 Frosted
54 Like Poe's prose
55 A work by Samuel
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58 Not quite
59 Comes close
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63 Tescanini's
64 Dtm; closely
65 Humorist
67 U.S. watercolorist: 1870-1853
72 Island group north of Tonga
73 Caroline, to Ted
74 Wooden comedian
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82 Strip of shoe leather
84 Jim Rice's field
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124 Homophone for Eydie
125 Jaded
126 Grant of films
127 Bungle



WEATHER

Table with columns for city, high, low, and weather conditions. Includes cities like ALBUQUERQUE, ALBUQUERQUE, ALBUQUERQUE, etc.

BOOKS

CREATION

By Gore Vidal. Random House. 510 pp. \$15.95.

Reviewed by John Leonard

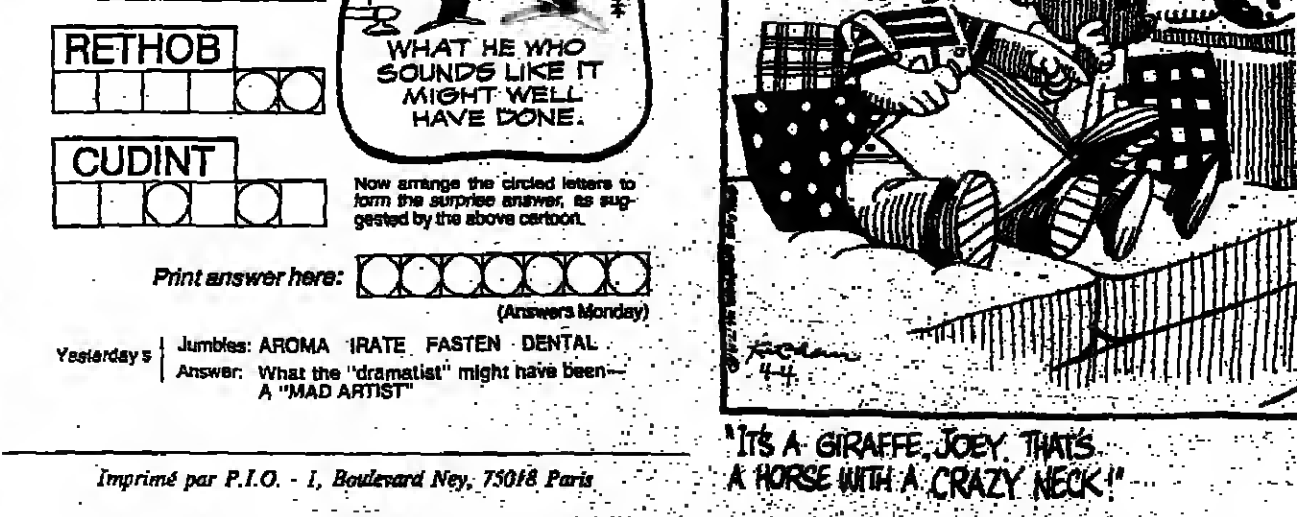
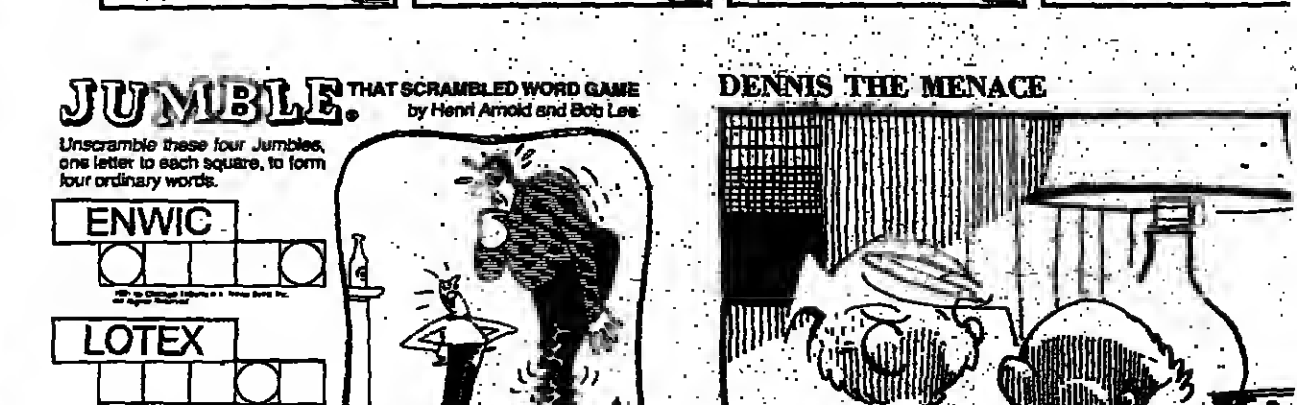
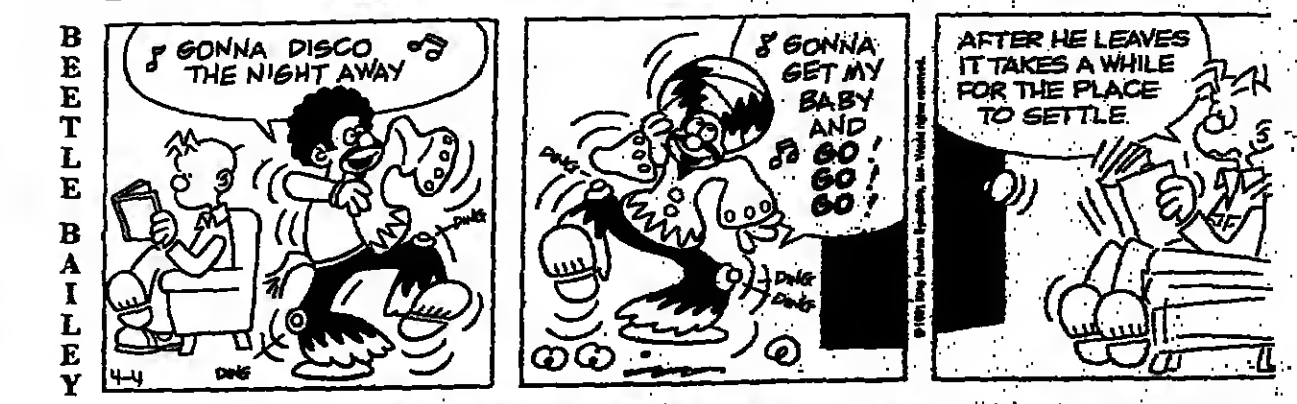
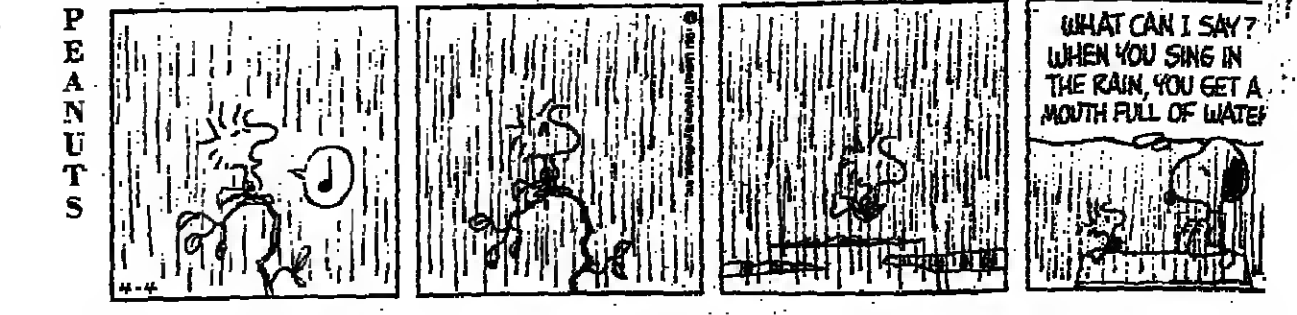
THE year is 445 B.C. The place is Persia. Our hero, Cyrus Spatana, in his 75th year, dictates his memoirs to his young nephew, Democritus. Cyrus takes a moment to remember: "When I think of Lodia, gold flares in the darkness behind the lids of these blind eyes. When I think of Cathay, silver gleams and I see again, as if I were really seeing, silver snow fall against silver willows."

It is a lovely moment. There are many lovely moments in "Creation," a number of cruel ones. In his 17th novel, Gore Vidal gives us gold and silver and blood, beans and falcons, eels and partridge, scarlet parrots, yellow-eyed titers, sky-drank madmen, distilled barley drunk from human skulls. Vedic gods and "saffron-dyed leather shoes buttoned with lumps of amber" in the court of Darius I.

Correcting Herodotus

Cyrus is a Persian diplomat, half Greek and half Chaldean, the grandson of Zoroaster and a contemporary of Xerxes. He is dictating his memoirs in order to correct the obfuscations of Herodotus. Cyrus has been everywhere but Egypt. He has chewed the fat, or ghee, with the Buddha. He has gone fishing with Confucius, during which they were both attacked by gnats. He has strong opinions on Pythagoras, Aeschylus, Brahma, democracy and women. "Women are always attracted to power. I do not think there could ever be a conqueror so bloody that most women would not willingly lie with him in the hope of bearing a son who would be every bit as ferocious as the father." He disdains the "pre-Aryan" mother-goddesses even as he enjoys Chinese concubines and stirs two sons on an Indian princess. His mother is a witch, who came from the North with her horse gods and horse sacrifices. The "black-haired" peoples may be making a comeback. Vidal tends to "twin" his novels. "Messiah" was better than "Kalki"; "Myra Breckinridge" was better than "Myron"; "Burr" was better than "1876." ("Two Sisters" was trash, but I'm trying to be schematic.) Everytime he twins, he seems to devolve. "Creation," obviously, is a twin of "Julian," his fictional account of the apostate emperor who wanted paganism to make another sort of comeback. "Julian" was wonderful; "Creation," I am happy to report, is even better.

What is like to sail from the delta of the Tigris and Euphrates in a turreted boat. Vidal knows. Describe the protocol at the courts of Darius, Xerxes, Bimbisara and "the sun of heaven." He does. Sit in on the harem intrigues of Atossa with her white-enameled face. Ask how the Egyptians thought they could remedy breast cancer. He tells. Cyrus, according to Vidal, taught the Chinese how to smelt iron. There isn't a page of "Creation" that doesn't inform and very few pages that do not delight. Scholars will fuss, as they did with "Burr"; let them, please, delight as



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INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

April 3, 1981

Table listing various international funds with their respective values and performance metrics. Includes funds like ALLIANCE INTL FUND, BANK JULIUS BAER & CO. LTD., etc.

John Leonard is on the staff of The New York Times.

Danish TV Rejects Redgrave Movie

The Associated Press COPENHAGEN — Danish television viewers won't see Vanessa Redgrave's portrayal of Nazi concentration camp inmate Fania Fenelon, but the man who rejected it said the actress' pro-Palestinian views had nothing to do with his decision. Henrik Holm-Hansen, head of the publicly supported television system's drama department, said Thursday that while Miss Redgrave's performance in "Playing For Time" was commendable, "We thought the play wasn't any good. We thought it was a rather incorrect and partly sentimental story."

JUMBLE

Jumble word game section with words like ENWIC, LOTEX, RETHOB, CUDINT and a grid for scrambling letters.

DENNIS THE MENACE



Handwritten text at the bottom left of the page.



# Coaching Vignettes: Styles Making Men

## The Tough Formula

By Bob Oates  
Los Angeles Times Service

ANGELES — Tom Lasorda, manager of the Los Angeles Dodgers, has a simple formula: "Be happy and pull together. Be the toughest winning formula in sports."

"It's a series of ups and downs," Lasorda said, "and the thing all of us need the most in any business or anything else is somebody who will stick by things and go through it."

"I've got to do things happily to do anything worthwhile," Lasorda said. "You've got to have some fun. And you've got to have a manager. If I see a manager who won't turn his back on any of the players, I'm in. And what the manager needs is the support of his general manager and owner. When you have all that together, it's what wins."

Lasorda said he has a common goal, and it's the greatest goal there is — to win. That should bring you together. Togetherness starts in the clubhouse and ends when you jump in your car to go home. That's all I ask and I don't think it's too much. Togetherness moves mountains."



Tom Lasorda

Where did Lasorda get this philosophy? "I got much of it from Ralph Houk, the greatest manager I've ever been around. Ralph is a ball player's manager. He doesn't desert you when things are going tough."

Lasorda also said: "We have a common goal, and it's the greatest goal there is — to win. That should bring you together. Togetherness starts in the clubhouse and ends when you jump in your car to go home. That's all I ask and I don't think it's too much. Togetherness moves mountains."

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## A Method on Trial

The Associated Press

PHOENIX — Former Arizona State University punter-defensive back Kevin Rutledge testified Thursday that he and other players were subjected to physical and verbal abuse by former football coach Frank Kush but "had to accept it in order to stay on the squad."

Rutledge, 21, took the stand after a parade of former ASU players, some of whom quit, testified that Kush punched them in the stomach on numerous occasions and struck players with metal bars, tree branches and ropes.

Testifying in his \$2.2-million damage suit against Kush and others, Rutledge told the Maricopa County Superior Court that Kush ridiculed him in front of his teammates and struck him on the helmet in practice with a wooden stake, making his head ring.

Rutledge said Assistant Coach Bill Maskill threatened to take his scholarship away while he was recovering from a hamstring injury incurred from running 45 wind sprints on Kush's orders as punishment for missing a meeting for defensive backs.

A video tape showing Kush grabbing a player's face mask and slapping him on the helmet twice was shown to the 11-member jury Thursday. Rutledge said he and his teammates "didn't particularly like the treatment, but you had to accept it in order to stay there. You took what [Kush] gave you."

## Hard-Boiled Basketball Boss Who Wins

By Will Grimsley  
The Associated Press

NEW YORK — After Indiana's 63-50 victory over North Carolina in the NCAA championship basketball final Monday, Indiana coach Bobby Knight is a hero. "Super teacher," enthused a commentator.

"Let teachers instill young Americans with the values of teacher-coaches like Bobby Knight," says another.

NBC-TV named disciplinarian Knight, and not guard Isiah Thomas, winner of its Most Valuable Award. It was Bobby's brain and not those two vital steals and 23 points that tipped the scales to an Indiana victory.

Thus Americans again shrug off vulgarities and bullying to canonize one of the men entrusted with the playtime keep of some of their youngsters. Knight won.

When you try to probe into the spit-and-polish, tough-guy personality of men like Knight — or General Patton, Vince Lombardi or George Steinbrenner — you run into conflicts. Knight, like other renowned martinet, runs the gamut from the foul-talking, face-slapping bully to an off-stage charmer with a seeming concern for his players.

Knight prides himself that with his stern discipline he is teaching young men to face life. This is a philosophy that has millions of adherents. There is a widespread belief that many of our social ills result because the country has gone soft on the kids.

It's not easy to argue with that, although fault lies in either extreme. And the wild, long-haired kids can turn out okay, too. The trouble is that Bobby Knight, two days after showing a Louisiana State fan against the wall and dumping him in a plastic container, suddenly is pictured as some kind of protector of virtues and morals.

This is a man who can stand in front of a houseful of reporters and scream profanities. If he is truly a great character builder, why shouldn't he build his own?

## Angers, Blues Maintain Night Duel for NHL Lead

NEW YORK — Both National Hockey League leaders won night, maintaining their No. 1 position and a solid home-ice advantage at the Stanley Cup playoffs.

The Islanders, the defending Stanley Cup champions, clinched their division title. They remain tied with the Blues for the first berth with 106 points and two games left. Some of the Blues think the schedule favors them, with the Islanders playing Washington and Buffalo while the Blues face Minnesota and Winnipeg. "If they win Saturday and so do we, I'd rather be in Winnipeg," said St. Louis coach Red Berenson.

But the man whose two third-period goals beat Los Angeles, Bernie Federko, took a different line. "It's tough to win at Buffalo," he said, "but the hardest game of the year for us may be Sunday in Winnipeg. We're fighting for first place and they're fighting for their jobs."

With three days left in the NHL season, only Winnipeg and Calgary know where they are going to finish. Calgary snapped a six-game winless slide Thursday night with a 5-3 victory over Colorado to clinch seventh place in the overall standings. Every other position in the 21-team league is unsettled except the cellar, which Winnipeg clinched several weeks ago.

In Boston, a Washington victory over the Bruins 3-2, kept alive the Capitals' hopes of overtaking Toronto for the 16th and last entry into the playoffs.



French long-distance star Bernard Hinault proving at the end of the 237-kilometer (148-mile) Amstel Gold cycling race in the Netherlands Thursday that he can sprint, too. Roger De Vlaeminck, right, finished second in Meerssen. Hinault's time: 5:58.

## Philadelphia Reaches NBA Semifinals

The Associated Press  
INDIANAPOLIS — Philadelphia's playoff experience helped end Indiana's first appearance in the National Basketball Association playoffs in two games fall. With a methodical 96-85 victory Thursday night, the 76ers advanced to the Eastern Conference semifinals against Milwaukee that start Sunday.

Julius Erving had a game-high 23 points as the 76ers led the way for their eighth victory in eight games against the Pacers this season. Indiana shot just 38 percent from the field, making 35 of 91 shots, with guard Johnny Davis netting a team-high 21 points.

After trailing, 52-41, at halftime, the Pacers closed to within three points, 68-65, with 1:55 left in the third quarter. Darryl Dawkins then scored the final points of the period on a lay-up to start a 9-0 Philadelphia spurt. Dawkins also got the final basket of the surge to give the 76ers a 77-65 advantage with 10:39 remaining.

"The key was that we played defense as well as you can play it early in the fourth quarter," said coach Billy Cunningham. "Our aggressive defense was magnificent. We helped each other and closed off the lanes."

The 76ers got double-figure scoring from two reserves — forward Bobby Jones, 14 points, and guard Andrew Toney, 10. For Indiana, rookie Louis Orr came off the bench to score 16 points.

# Yankees-Pirates Deal Stays Stalled

By Jane Gross  
New York Times Service

FORT LAUDERDALE, Fla. — While Bowie Kuhn, the baseball commissioner, was reviewing Wednesday's trade that sent Jim Spencer to Pittsburgh for Jason Thompson, the Yankees and the Pirates Thursday continued their attempts to modify the cash portion of the deal in order to satisfy Kuhn's guidelines.

The trade, a three-way deal involving the California Angels, brought Thompson, a hard-hitting first baseman, to the Yankees for Spencer, two minor league pitchers and cash. According to guidelines established by Kuhn in 1977, when the Oakland A's tried to sell Paul Lindblad to the Texas Rangers, cash deals cannot exceed \$400,000. The Yankees are believed to have agreed to pay the Pirates something in the area of \$750,000, although neither team would comment on the amount of money involved.

Kuhn approved the portion of the trade involving the Pirates and the Angels Friday. In that deal, Ed Ott, the Pirate catcher, and a minor league pitcher went to California for Thompson. Half an hour after that deal was completed, Thompson was traded to New York.

State of Limbo  
"The New York Yankee-Pittsburgh trade, as submitted to us, is still under review because it involves the commissioner's guidelines on cash deals," Kuhn said in a statement issued in New York.

At the Yankees spring training headquarters, Vice President Bill Bergsch was on the telephone exploring another way to make the trade final. In the Yankee clubhouse, Spencer tried to cope with his state of limbo. Unaffected by the confusion was Jerry Mumphrey, acquired Tuesday from the San Diego Padres. He arrived at the training base Thursday and Tuesday played his first game as a Yankee.

"Any other team, it might be hard to play right away," Mumphrey said, as he waited to be issued a uniform, "but not with the Yankees. This is the greatest team in the world. I'm ready to go."

Dave Winfield, his teammate in San Diego, greeted Mumphrey with a high-five handshake. When the Yankee equipment manager told him that Sick was waiting in the dugout, Mumphrey had to be advised that Sick was Manager Gene Michael's nickname.

While Mumphrey got acquainted with the Yankees, the race for the World Series began in 1829, a woman is competing. To mark the occasion in the right style, she looks likely to coax Oxford to its sixth successive victory, perhaps by the biggest winning margin of the century.

Sue Brown, a 91-pound, 22-year-old biochemistry student at Wadham College, who stands 5-foot-3, proved her credentials when she

Spencer packed for his expected departure. Although Spencer was looking forward to rejoining one of his minor league managers, Chuck Tanner, in Pittsburgh, he said he had mixed feelings.

"This was the one ball club I really wanted to play for since I was a kid," said Spencer, who was platoon in his three years as a Yankee. "So it's a hard pill to swallow. When I get to Pittsburgh and start playing, I'll forget about it and put it behind me. The bottom line is I'm happier when I'm playing ball. The tough thing the last couple of years is that I was fighting between what I love most in the world — playing baseball and what I always wanted — being a Yankee."

Spencer, who is 33, sounded skeptical about whether Thompson, 26, could put together more impressive numbers than he did under the Yankees' platoon system at first base. But Spencer did acknowledge that Thompson has "his future ahead of him."

"I hope he'll play more than I did," Spencer said. "If he can do better than I did the way I was used, I'll up my cap to him."

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## Season to Open Under Clouds

United Press International

NEW YORK — Major league baseball starts its 106th season Wednesday. A capacity crowd of 52,392 is expected for the National League's traditional opener at Cincinnati's Riverfront Stadium when the Reds play the world champion Philadelphia Phillies.

There will be a reliever for President Reagan, a longtime fan who was scheduled to throw out the first ball but is in a Washington hospital recovering from Monday's assassination attempt.

Another stark note in the inaugural scene is the specter of a strike. The Players Association has threatened to strike on May 29 unless an agreement is reached on free-agent compensation. Both sides have been maintaining a hard line, and most baseball people believe a settlement, if there is one, will not come until the deadline.

The Phillies-Reds game is the only one Wednesday. Eight follow Thursday — Toronto at Detroit, Texas at New York, Oakland at Minnesota and California at Seattle in the American League; and New York at Chicago, Houston at Los Angeles, Montreal at Pittsburgh and San Diego at San Francisco in the National League. By April 17 all 26 clubs will have played their home opener.

There will be five new managers — three of whom have had previous major league managerial experience — and five more who managed last season but are beginning their first campaigns.

The rookie managers are Frank Howard of San Diego and Gene Michael of the New York Yankees. Ralph Houk of Boston, Frank Robinson of San Francisco and Don Zimmer of Texas are the new managers with previous experience.

Houk, returning after a two-year sabbatical, had two previous tours of duty with the Yankees and another with Detroit. Robinson managed Cleveland from 1975 to 1977 and Zimmer has managed at San Diego and Boston. Managers who took charge of their teams during the 1980 campaign are Joe Altamirano of the Chicago Cubs, Whitey Herzog of St. Louis, Bob Rodgers of

coxed the British women's four to victory at the Moscow Olympics last year.

She leads a crew which has an average weight of 188 pounds but has shown itself impressive in previous trials and races and has a good chance to be selected to represent Britain at the World Rowing Championships in Munich this summer.

Boosted by a winning sequence that goes back to 1976, the Dark Blues look too strong for a Cambridge crew that has looked indifferent in training. Cambridge has been disrupted by illnesses and has had to reshuffle three bowside oarsmen.

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UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim hosted a lunch for four of the American hostages held for 444 days by Iranian militants...

Art Buchwald

In Hollywood, Mace Is the Big Squirt

WASHINGTON — Don't believe what you read about Hollywood. From the recent stories in the newspapers and magazines, it seems like everybody in show business is also cocaine...



Walter Matthau said, "Last week they let a guy without a reservation and he mugged two snoot men right in front of the salad bar..."

The Burnout Syndrome

By George Esper The Associated Press AMHERST, Mass. — Burnout has become a very popular disease...

tired, the younger than most other occupational groups and suffer a high rate of health problems...

Alschuler, 41, who says he is a little overweight, counterbalances his own work with karate workouts three times a week with his son, Alfie, 9, and his oldest daughter, Lisa, 14...



Silvia Rodriguez, 35, suffered some of these symptoms after more than 10 years of teaching in the Connecticut school system...

The condition you are in and bad habits affect your ability to handle stresses...

Alschuler suggests talking about your problems with a friend, your spouse or your lover, reducing the amount of incoming stress in your personal life...

His Own Program: Alschuler, 41, who says he is a little overweight, counterbalances his own work with karate workouts three times a week...

When racial disturbances hit Opa-Locka, Fla., last May, Police Chief Robert Ingram saw a potential for burnout among his officers...

Executive Stress: Dr. Jodi Kasserov, a psychologist and business consultant in Colorado Springs, Colo., says burnout is a substantial among business executives...

She has been conducting seminars for executives and their spouses. Some companies, she says, are doing fairly extensive research into stress and management and exploring a variety of moves to reduce it...

"They are looking at not moving executives as frequently. One hospital has a staff retreat every six weeks as a stress reduction technique. I think some companies are attempting to look at the structures of jobs in terms of time demands and surrounding environment..."

Alschuler says there have been faddish psychological diseases for several centuries and burnout is fashionable today.

"Now, by calling it burnout, we see it as a social disease, the result of impossible stressful social situations. These individuals are not sick. They're not patients. They are victims."

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